Pamphlet File
Professional Library
IMRC/AFB

NATIONAL SURVEY
OF PERSONNEL STANDARDS AND PERSONNEL PRACTICES IN SERVICES FOR THE BLIND
1955

PART I

Agency Characteristics,
Services and Personnel Policies

PART II

Characteristics, Work Experience and Earnings
of Professional, Administrative, and Technical Personnel
of Agencies Engaged in Services for the Blind

PART III

Special Occupations

Prepared for

THE AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND

By the

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

December 1956

HV1786
.U83
1956

HV1786
.U93
1956

NATIONAL SURVEY
OF PERSONNEL STANDARDS AND PERSONNEL PRACTICES
IN SERVICES FOR THE BLIND
1955

PART I

Agency Characteristics,
Services and Personnel Policies

PART II

Characteristics, Work Experience and Earnings
of Professional, Administrative and Technical Personnel
of Agencies Engaged in Services for the Blind

PART III

Special Occupations

Prepared for

THE AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND

by the
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
James P. Mitchell, Secretary

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Ewan Clague, Commissioner

December 1956

PREFACE

by
Commissioner of Labor Statistics
U.S. Department of Labor

This Report, with its appendix, presents the findings of a nationwide survey of the personnel practices and standards of private and public agencies primarily engaged in rendering services to blind persons in the United States. It also covers the education, personal characteristics and work experience of the professional, administrative and technical staff members of those agencies. It was conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the American Foundation for the Blind, 15 West Sixteenth Street, New York, New York. At the request of the Foundation, preliminary findings were presented to the Thirtieth Annual Convention of the American Association of Workers for the Blind in Los Angeles on July 9 and 10, 1956.

Since this is the Bureau's first comprehensive survey of the personnel characteristics of a particular type of social agency and its employees, the methods used were exploratory and experimental to some degree. The success of the survey was dependent in large measure not only on the cooperation of the agencies upon whose request it was initiated, but also upon the willingness of several thousand individuals--employees of those agencies--to provide detailed information about their educational background, their work experience and their current earnings. Acknowledgment and appreciation are therefore warmly expressed to the more than 300 agencies and 3,100 individuals who responded to the Bureau's inquires in the autumn of 1955 and spring of 1956.

Special appreciation is also due to the staff of the American Foundation for the Blind who served as consultants throughout the study, particularly to Mr. Alexander F. Handel, Consultant in Community Planning who represented the Foundation, and to Miss Helga Lende, Librarian, Miss Kathern Gruber, Assistant Director of the Foundation and Dr. Nathan Raskin, Director of Research Planning, all of whom made helpful contributions, particularly during the study's developmental stages.

The survey was conducted and the report prepared by Margaret L. Plunkett of the Bureau's Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics. Shirley Bosshard Grossman supervised the compilation of the statistical results and developed the list of occupations on the basis of data furnished by cooperating agencies and their personnel. Naomi Riches prepared the job descriptions.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics is particularly hopeful that the cooperating agencies and their employees will find this study of value in their efforts to strengthen their services to blind children and adults throughout the United States.

Ewan Clague
Commissioner of Labor Statistics

December 31, 1956

FOREWORD

by
Executive Director
American Foundation for the Blind

The American Foundation for the Blind is pleased to have had a share in this survey of personnel standards and personnel practices in services for blind persons in the United States. This study was undertaken with the cooperation of more than 300 governmental and voluntary agencies and over 3,000 professional, administrative and technical practitioners engaged in serving the blind citizens of our country. It reflects the concern of administrators and practitioners regarding the critical shortage of professionally qualified personnel. It further reflects the growing awareness on the part of specialized agencies serving blind persons of their responsibility in the never-ending task of making their services more effective.

This survey, the first of its kind, constitutes an important milestone in the history of work for the blind. It is hoped that this Report will be of value not only to the executives and practitioners who have the privilege and responsibility of serving their fellow-men, but also to the public who support these services, imbued with the view that, in our democratic society, every individual has a right to the opportunity to develop and utilize his capacities.

This Report, which was jointly financed by the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and by the American Foundation for the Blind, was prepared by the staff of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor.

We wish to acknowledge with gratitude the contribution of Dr. Margaret Plunkett, labor economist, who, under the general direction of Dr. Seymour Wolfbein, Chief, Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics, carried primary responsibility for the final design and conduct of this study as well as for the preparation of this Report. We wish also to acknowledge the contribution of Mr. Alexander F. Handel, Consultant in Community Planning of the American Foundation for the Blind, who was responsible for the original design for this project and who has served as the Foundation's liaison with the staff of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Finally, we wish to express our sincere appreciation to more than 300 agency executives and their staff members who completed the questionnaires on which this Report is based.

M. Robert Barnett
Executive Director
American Foundation for the Blind

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
American Printing House for the Blind, Inc.

https://archive.org/details/nationalsurveyof00unit

CONTENTS

VOLUME I *** THE REPORT

	Page
INTRODUCTION	
Background of the Survey	1
Response to Questionnaires	1
Guides to Interpretation of the Data	
Type, size and geographical location of agencies	2
Job descriptions	3
List of services	4
Activities of Federal agencies	4
PART I - AGENCY CHARACTERISTICS, SERVICES AND PERSONNEL POLICIES	
1. Geographical areas served	5
2. Groups of persons and numbers served	5
3. Age and sex of persons served	6
4. Services to the multi-handicapped blind	6
5. Sources of agency support	7
6. Kinds of services rendered	7
7. Employment in agencies for the blind	9
8. Major occupations and numbers of professional, administrative and technical employees	9
9. Job vacancies	10
10. Opportunities for employment of handicapped workers	11
11. Salaries paid to professional, administrative and technical employees	11
12. Supplementary wage benefits	
Retirement plans	13
Vacation and holiday provisions	13
Paid sick leave and group hospitalization	14

TABLES FOR PART I

Table Number		Page
1 - 3	Rate of return of schedules	15 - 17
4	Geographical areas served	18
5	Groups served	19
6	Number of legally blind persons served	20
7	Agencies serving multi-handicapped blind persons	21
8	Sources of agency support	22
9 - 11	Kinds of services offered by agencies	23 - 25
12 - 14	Employment reported by agencies	26 - 28
15 - 17	Vacancies	29 - 31
18 - 19	Agency policy on employment of handicapped personnel	32
20 - 21	Minimum and maximum salaries, professional employees	33 - 34
22 - 23	Minimum and maximum salaries, administrative employees	35 - 36
24 - 25	Minimum and maximum salaries, technical employees	37 - 38
26 - 28	Retirement plans	39 - 41
29 - 31	Paid vacation provisions	42 - 44
32 - 33	Paid holidays	45 - 46
34 - 35	Paid sick leave and group hospitalization	47 - 48

	Page
TEXT BRIEFS OF TABLES 1 - 35	49 - 59
PART II - CHARACTERISTICS, WORK EXPERIENCE AND EARNINGS OF PROFESSIONAL, ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL PERSONNEL ENGAGED IN SERVICES FOR THE BLIND	
1. Age, sex and race of staff members	60
2. Occupation by age, sex and race	61
3. Visual acuity of staff members	61
4. Highest education of staff members	62
5. Length of service of staff members	63
6. Major and secondary types of work experience	63
7. Professional affiliations of staff members	64
8. Monthly salary rates, September 1955	64
Salaries, irrespective of maintenance	65
Salaries with no maintenance	66
Salaries with some maintenance	66
9. Weekly hours of work	67
10. Total earnings in 1954 and weeks worked	68
TABLES FOR PART II	
Table Number	
36 - 39 Age, sex and race of staff members	69 - 72
40 - 44 Visual acuity of staff members	73 - 77
45 - 48 Highest education of staff members	78 - 81
49 Length of service of staff members	82 - 83
50 Major and secondary types of work experience	84
51 - 52 Professional affiliations of staff members	85 - 86
53 - 55 Monthly salary rates, September 1955, irrespective of maintenance	87 - 90
56 - 57 Monthly salary rates, no maintenance	91 - 92
58 - 59 Monthly salary rates, with maintenance	93 - 94
60 Hours of work, 1955	95
61 Hours of work and monthly salary rates	96
62 Overtime work requirements	97
63 Annual earnings, 1954, and weeks worked	98
TEXT BRIEFS OF TABLES 36 - 63	99 - 108
PART III - SPECIAL OCCUPATIONS	
Basis of selection of occupations for special tables	109
TABLES FOR PART III	
Table Number	
1A - 1E Directors of private agencies	110 - 114
2A - 2E Home teachers	115 - 119
3A - 3E House parents	120 - 124
4A - 4J Teachers in residential schools	125 - 134
5A - 5E Vocational counselors	135 - 139
6A - 6H Social case workers	140 - 147
7 Professional affiliations in other selected occupations	148
TECHNICAL NOTES	149 - 151

INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND OF THE SURVEY

This survey was undertaken by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the early summer of 1955 under contract with the American Foundation for the Blind. The Foundation had earlier been requested by the American Association of Workers for the Blind to arrange for a survey on the "Personnel Standards and Personnel Practices in Services for the Blind" in private and public agencies primarily engaged in serving the blind in the United States and its territories.

During the summer of 1955 the Bureau of Labor Statistics studied basic factors involved in such a survey and developed the necessary questionnaires. One was addressed to agencies engaged in work for the blind, and the second was transmitted, through these agencies, to their professional, administrative and technical employees, which were the only groups of employees being studied. The definition of what kinds of occupations would be included was arrived at in consultation with the American Foundation for the Blind. The questionnaires were mailed in late September 1955, and a series of "follow-ups" to both agencies and individuals began in November and continued through early February. The questionnaires are reproduced in the Appendix to the report, together with the list of agencies contacted and job descriptions developed by the Bureau on the basis of information received from the agencies and their employees.

A basic decision in planning the survey was to try to reach not a sample of agencies primarily engaged in work for the blind, but all such agencies. This was felt necessary because a basis for sample selection that would be truly representative of all agencies was not available. The American Foundation for the Blind furnished an initial list of agencies which was later supplemented in consultation with the Foundation. On the basis of this list, questionnaires were mailed to 503 agencies, which was the "estimated agency universe". Enclosed with the questionnaire to the agency was the closest estimate that could be made of the proper number of questionnaires for their professional, administrative and technical employees. These were returned directly to the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the individuals and therefore were not reviewed by the employing agency. This procedure was used in order to insure the fullest confidentiality to employees cooperating in the survey. In accordance with usual Bureau of Labor Statistics' practise, data are presented in such form as not to reveal the identity of any person or agency.

RESPONSE TO QUESTIONNAIRES

The "estimated agency universe" proved to be overstated by slightly more than 100 agencies. Major groups "falling out" of the estimated universe were: (1) those organizations which had no paid professional, administrative or technical workers, notably boarding homes; (2) general State (public) social welfare agencies whose services to blind persons are rendered by their general staff rather than by specialized personnel in work for the blind. To have included general staff would have resulted in overstating substantially the number of persons engaged in serving the blind and might well have biased the wage and other data presented; (3) a few agencies whose principal function is to serve other types of handicapped persons, such as the deaf; (4) those agencies which were actually subdivisions of a larger administrative unit and therefore should not have been counted separately, such as county units of an overall State welfare agency, or, in some states, subdivisions of residential schools which actually are parts of the same institution.

As a result of appropriate eliminations and combinations, the actual "universe", or total number of agencies serving the blind, within the definitions of this survey, totaled 398 (rather than 503). The list appears as Appendix B. Of these agencies 318, or 80 percent, replied to the questionnaire. The 80 agencies that did not respond were made up of 52 private and 28 public agencies, and were mainly the smaller agencies estimated to employ less than 10 professional, administrative and technical workers each. Tables 1, 2 and 3 spell out details on response, by type, size and geographical location of agency.

These same tables give similar information with respect to response from individual professional, administrative and technical staff members. Since no exact information was procurable on a "universe" of these types of employees, such as was available on the "universe" of agencies, the overall figure of 4,548 is an estimate. This estimate consists of the total number of such employees actually reported by cooperating agencies, plus the best evaluation that could be made of similar employees in the 80 nonrespondent agencies, based principally on information in published directories. Of the overall estimated universe, 4,548, a total of 3,164 persons, or 70 percent, responded. The response in each of the three occupational groups being studied--professional, administrative and technical--compared soundly with the corresponding numbers reported by the agencies themselves, so that the data from cooperating employees can reasonably be accepted as representative of the entire group.

Readers of the tables in Part I will note immediately that the number of "reporting" agencies varies from table to table. The ideal situation would have been to have been able to present data in all tables for the 318 agencies that returned questionnaires to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. However, not all cooperating agencies answered every question, or in some instances, not every part of every question. For example, although 318 agencies cooperated in the survey, only 272 answered the question on paid holidays, and around 300 replied as to sick leave, vacations, retirement plans, sources of support and services to the multi-handicapped blind. All or nearly all, however, replied to the occupational, wage and employment questions. If all the returned questionnaires that were not complete or were not useable in every respect had been discarded, there would have been too few "perfectly filled out" responses on which to base a report. Overall, a sufficiently high proportion of agencies responded on each question to make the results statistically valid. However, the reader is cautioned to note, with respect to each table, the number of agencies reporting, as compared with the total of 318 agencies cooperating in the survey.

The same type of caution is urged with respect to the tables in Part II, which deals with individual, rather than agency, replies. A total of 3,164 staff members returned questionnaires. All responded on sex and race, but the fact that about 60 failed to give their age accounts for the somewhat less than complete data in any tables that involve cross-tabulations by age. Similarly, about 85 did not report on highest education, length of service or salary, while 250 did not report on hours of work. These examples of differences in totals on different tables are given merely to notify the reader not to expect to find totals the same throughout the study. The differences in the totals in no way invalidate the results.

GUIDES TO INTERPRETATION OF THE DATA

TYPE, SIZE AND GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF AGENCIES

The 35 tables included in Part I show data, where appropriate and statistically possible, by type, size, and geographical location of agency. The "types" of agency were arrived at in consultation with the American Foundation for the Blind after considerable analysis of function and administrative responsibility.

The major division was between private and public (government) agencies. Within the private group were "national" agencies--those operating on a broad geographical base, and "state and local"--those whose operations are limited usually to either a city or other local community, or to a single state. Public agencies were subdivided into six groups: specialized State agencies for the blind, general public welfare or vocational rehabilitation agencies which had personnel definitely specializing in work for the blind, residential schools, public schools that had programs for education of blind with sighted children, Veterans' Administration hospitals with special facilities and programs for the blind, and distributing libraries of braille or talking books.

The size classification of agencies was determined on the basis of total paid employees in work for the blind. Other possible bases for size classification were: (1) overall employment, irrespective of the group being served, which would have been highly unrealistic and noncomparable as between, for example, the public school system of a large metropolitan area like Los Angeles, and a county agency for the blind in Pennsylvania, or (2) the number of professional, administrative and technical employees in work for the blind, which would have been noncomparable as between, for example, a large State agency with a few specialized personnel in work for the blind and the professional, administrative and technical employees in a large private agency, or in a residential school. None of the three choices was ideal, but the one finally made, i.e., the number of workers, irrespective of occupation, who were actually engaged in services to the blind, seemed most reasonable, and was therefore adopted.

The geographical "regions" used are those used by the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation of the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare, since these were more familiar to persons working in the field of interest than the Census grouping. The ten regions used are spelled out in Table 3, footnote 1.

JOB DESCRIPTIONS

A major objective of the survey was to discover what actually were the professional, administrative and technical positions in the field. Therefore, both agencies and individuals were asked to describe duties and requirements for the positions under study. When the replies were received it was found, in the case of many jobs, that a great variety of titles was used for a highly similar set of duties. Since it would have resulted in a meaningless miscellany to present data for each separate job title, as such, the first task was to develop a list of occupational titles that reflected the duties discharged, irrespective of what a job happened to be called in an individual agency. Thus, what started out as an initial list of 275-300 job titles boiled down to 100 measurably distinct occupations. For 31 of these there were too few people to warrant separate presentation of data. Although the final tables show data separately for only 69 occupations, the totals in all occupational tables include, as well, data relating to the occupations not shown separately. Thus the overall material shown on the occupational tables includes all 100 separate jobs.

A more detailed explanation of the method in arriving at job descriptions is set out in the Introduction to the section on job descriptions appearing in Appendix A. Readers are cautioned, here as there, that these descriptions are not "ideal", i.e., not necessarily what "ought to be". They are based on the reports that the Bureau of Labor Statistics received on the actual present situation.

Furthermore, individual jobs are classified as "professional, administrative or technical" in accordance with related types of functions in work with the blind. Thus, a given occupation may not be classified in accordance with a standard classification used, for example, in United States Census publications. An effort has been made here to classify and describe the occupations, as found, in a way that might be most useful in the particular field of activity, i.e., in services to blind persons.

Each occupational title has a code number attached to it which will be the easiest way of tracing it from table to table and to its definition in Appendix A. The grouping of occupations in the tables by their functional relatedness, rather than by more conventional classifications, or by alphabetical arrangements was decided upon as being most useful, in the long run, to the most vitally interested users of the data.

LIST OF SERVICES

The list of fifty-odd specific services, classified in eight major groups, on which information was requested from agencies was developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics on the basis of both printed and unpublished information furnished by agencies serving the blind and in consultation with the American Foundation for the Blind. In each of the eight major groups an "other" item was included in the questionnaire to permit specification by individual agencies of services they render that did not appear separately among the services listed.

ACTIVITIES OF FEDERAL AGENCIES

Three agencies of the Federal Government participate in some way in services to the nation's blind individuals. These are the Veterans' Administration, the Library of Congress and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The Veterans' Administration, through its Department of Medicine and Surgery and its various hospitals and specialized programs, and the Library of Congress through its activities as a distributing center of braille and "talking books" and its instruction in braille, render direct services to the blind. Personnel of these agencies, who perform these direct services were included in the appropriate tabulations in the Report. On the other hand, the various agencies within the Department of Health, Education and Welfare that deal with matters relating to the blind perform indirect services such as research, advisory services in connection with financial aid programs and cooperative planning with State agencies in local remedial programs. Since such personnel do not fit into the usual pattern of occupations in the field, they were not included in the tabulations. Instead, their functions are summarized here.

The Division of Services to the Blind in the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation administers the State-Federal rehabilitation program for blind persons. This involves aid to State agencies in developing their direct services to blind persons, and in evolving general program objectives. The services of rehabilitation advisers in training, vending stands, business enterprise and rural job opportunities are available to all State agencies operating or developing programs for blind persons. The Bureau of Public Assistance renders advisory services in connection with programs of financial aid to the needy blind, and the Division of Exceptional Children and Youth devotes a portion of its staff time to consultation with and information to State Departments of Education and residential schools, and to the compilation of statistics and reports on schools and classes for the blind.

PART I

AGENCY CHARACTERISTICS, SERVICES AND PERSONNEL POLICIES 1/

1. Geographical Areas Served (Table 4)

By far the largest single concentration of all agencies, 42 percent, serve an individual state or territory. The bulk of these are public agencies, mainly residential schools and specialized state agencies. The comparatively large group serving single counties is due mainly to the organization, on a county basis, of the Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, which accounts for almost half of the 64 county agencies. The combined number of agencies serving cities and metropolitan areas, however, exceeds the county agencies. A few "national" agencies describe their services as world-wide, principal among these being those with religious connections.

2. Groups of Persons and Numbers Served (Tables 5 and 6)

Only one-third of the 318 reporting agencies limit their services to the legally blind. Of these, two-thirds are private agencies, as is to be expected since their reason for being is to serve the blind. About forty percent of all reporting agencies, in addition to serving the legally blind, render various services to the general public, such as blindness prevention programs and regular school and library services. Since this survey was primarily concerned with the legally blind, no detailed data relating to these other services were collected.

Agencies were asked to report the unduplicated total of persons they served as of September 1955. Useable figures were reported by 267 out of the 318 cooperating agencies. Although other agencies also reported on this item, the figures they gave were not actually comparable, and were therefore not included.

The total reported by the 267 agencies was 52,490 or about 16.5 percent of the current estimated 320,000 blind persons in the United States. 2/ Considerable scrutiny, however, should be applied to this figure. First, it does not include allowance for persons served by the 80 agencies that did not respond to the survey at all, or for those served by 15 cooperating agencies that did not answer this question. Second, data from 36 responding agencies, mainly publishing houses and distributing libraries, were excluded from this count because the services rendered by them are indirect, and therefore "numbers served" either was not measurable, or the figure given on numbers served was otherwise non-comparable with data from agencies rendering direct, personal services. Not counted, for example, were recipients of financial aid under Title X of the Social Security Act, which deals with aid to the needy blind, or users of braille publications or talking books, unless they also received some other more personalized kind of service from the same agency. Third, the figure of 52,490 may include some duplications. It is assumed that each individual agency reported an unduplicated total of persons served, but if the same person was a client of two or more agencies, as may well happen in large cities, he would have been counted by each agency serving him and thus appear two or more times in the overall total. Finally, agency activities may not have been at their peak in September, the month to which the survey was anchored. However, no matter what single month might have been chosen, it would always be true that not every client of an agency would be an active recipient of service in that particular month, and consequently the "numbers served" figure for any single month might well understate an agency's total active clientele. The choice of September, however, did permit inclusion of school pupils who constitute a substantial portion of persons served.

1/ All data in this section were furnished by agencies.

2/ For detailed discussion of estimated number of blind persons in the United States, see Hurlin, Ralph C., "Estimated Prevalence of Blindness in the United States", 1953, 15 pp., published by the American Foundation for the Blind.

Estimating an additional 12,500-18,500 persons as being served by the 95 agencies not answering this question, the number of persons probably served by all 398 agencies would be from 65,000 to 71,000, depending on the estimating method used. 3/ This would mean that 20 percent to 22 percent of the estimated national total of blind persons are being served, rather than the 16.5 percent as indicated by the figure of 52,490. These figures still do not include, of course, readers of braille and talking books, or beneficiaries under Title X unless they also received other services.

Whichever of the three figures is used--whether it be 52,490, 65,000 or 71,000--it would appear, at first glance, that only a small portion of the blind population is being served. However, certain other factors must be considered in evaluating the figures. The most significant, perhaps, is that half the blind population is 65 years of age or older. These people would not normally be seeking training for employment, or job placement, and they obviously are not potential users of the schools. Since vocational counseling and training, job placement, and schooling are among primary activities of agencies for the blind, it could be argued that the potential clientele for agency services is substantially less than the 320,000 blind persons in the United States. In addition, a substantial number of blind persons receive various kinds of services from public welfare agencies which have no specialized personnel engaged in work with the blind. Such agencies, as explained in the Introduction to this Report, were excluded from the survey, and therefore the number of blind persons they serve is not included in this survey's estimates. The number of persons served by these agencies can undoubtedly be obtained from their official reports. Finally, a great many of the estimated 6,000 pre-school children have not yet reached an age where they could take advantage of the kinds of services offered by many agencies.

Any analysis of the relative proportions of persons served by private and public agencies separately (Table 6) should take into account the fact that private agencies reported 3,900 volunteer workers (whether full or part-time was not specified) in addition to their paid personnel. In evaluating the widely different numbers served in the different regions, population differences and urban concentrations must be taken into account. The numbers served by private and public agencies in each of the regions are affected by the fact that residential schools, which are classified as public agencies, account for substantial numbers of clients in all regions.

3. Age and Sex of Persons Served (Table 6)

All but 11 of the 311 agencies reporting on this question serve both male and female clients. The same number of agencies reported on age groups served. Since many agencies serve more than one of the age categories specified in the questionnaire, the same agency may be counted two or three times in this section of Table 6, and therefore a total would far exceed the actual number of agencies reporting. Since parent counseling is included among services to pre-school children, this accounts, in substantial measure, for the high proportion of both public and private agencies reported as serving the pre-school age group. The much higher proportion of public than private agencies serving the 6 - 21 age group is attributable to the residential and public schools. The much lower proportion of public than private agencies serving adults over 21 is substantially affected by the absence of the school factor.

4. Services to the Multi-handicapped Blind (Tables 6 and 7)

In view of the special problems involved and additional facilities and skills needed in serving multi-handicapped people generally, the extent of reported services to the multi-handicapped blind is of particular significance. Over three-fourths of the 298 agencies reporting on this question said that they served the multi-handicapped. Services appear to be much more widely available to the deaf-blind, through both private and public agencies, than to the other specified groups. Only one-third of all agencies serve the mentally-handicapped blind, but among public agencies, over half the specialized agencies and almost three-fourths of the general welfare agencies were reported as serving this group.

3/ For complete description of how these estimates were made, see Technical Notes at back of this volume.

5. Sources of Agency Support (Table 8)

Data are tabulated somewhat differently in this table than in others, i.e., according to whether agencies are administered privately, or by one of five specified government categories, rather than by specific type of agency. About two-thirds of all agencies get their support from more than one source. About equal proportions of private agencies get some money from public sources as do public agencies from private sources, a matter of 17 - 18 percent.

Only 89 percent of the cooperating agencies specified the major source of their support. Individual contributions still account for the principal support of half the private agencies, with community organizations the second most numerous source. Although income from blind-made products is specified by 15 private agencies as a major source, no information is available from the survey on the origin of their capital investment in plant and equipment. It goes without saying that the major source of funds of public agencies is some unit of government, the predominant single source--60 percent--being state governments.

6. Kinds of Services Rendered (Tables 9, 10 and 11)

The kinds and extent of services available to the blind are presented here probably in more detail than has ever appeared before in one place. The list of services was developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in consultation with the American Foundation for the Blind, after the Bureau of Labor Statistics studied the literature and observed some agency programs. Since the questionnaire invited agencies to indicate, under each major category, any services they rendered that were not specifically listed, the Bureau feels confident that every opportunity was given for reporting unusual or specialized services. Originally, it was hoped that the survey might show how many people were receiving each kind of service listed, but the replies on this point were too limited to warrant tabulation.

A total of 310 out of the 318 cooperating agencies reported on their services. Since a single agency frequently offers a number of different services, it may be counted in these tables many times. However, each of the three tables does show an unduplicated count of agencies, by region, for each major group of services and for each specific type of service. To permit a general evaluation of the availability of each service in each region, the unduplicated number of agencies reporting on services rendered is entered on each regional "total" line in Table 9. This is an important benchmark from the point of view of availability of services across the country. In pointing up the fact that less populous areas have fewer agencies, it also helps to avoid comparison of such areas in absolute terms with the larger and wealthier areas.

Since Tables 9, 10 and 11 will warrant very close study by persons engaged in work with the blind, only the most general comments will be made here. In the United States, as a whole, among the eight major groups of services, (Table 9) personal adjustment or reorganization services are rendered by more agencies--254 of the 310 reporting--than is any other type. This holds true also in four of the 10 regions; in three regions personal adjustment and some other service are rendered by an equal number of agencies, and in three other regions, the number of agencies rendering some other type of service is higher. After personal adjustment, the next most prevalent service, nationally, is education, with recreation third. Vocational services, however, are a close runner-up to recreational. The service rendered by the fewest agencies, nationwide, is home teaching, carried on by only 132 agencies or 43 percent of all reporting agencies. Since these summarizations do not appear in the tables, they are inserted here.

Total agencies reporting major types of service, by region, 1955.

Type of service	Number of private and public agencies in each region a/										
	US	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
Physical Restoration	201	13	52	11	22	36	18	15	8	22	4
Personal Adjustment or Reorganization	254	17	68	16	24	43	18	23	11	27	5
Vocational	209	14	59	14	24	33	17	19	8	17	4
Educational	228	18	60	14	24	37	21	14	11	24	5
Printing, Publishing and Library	181	14	48	6	16	32	20	12	9	20	4
Recreational	212	13	69	10	19	35	17	18	8	20	4
Miscellaneous	162	15	53	9	17	20	13	10	6	16	3
Home Teaching	132	13	50	5	12	12	9	10	8	11	2

a/ For States included in regions, see Table 3, footnote 1. Altogether, 310 agencies reported on their services.

Reviewing specific services within the eight major groups, (Tables 10 and 11) a very similar pattern emerges for both private and public agencies, except in the fields of personal adjustment, vocational, and educational services. In the other major groups, the leading specific services offered by both private and public agencies are the same--medical diagnosis, counseling of parents of blind children, distribution of braille and talking books and reproducers, distribution of free items, and home teaching services. As many as 20 private and 39 public agencies report "other" services, not spelled out in the tables, in the physical restoration area and, next highest, are 19 private and 24 public agencies indicating "other" services in personal adjustment or reorganization services. The very important service of "travel training" of various kinds is shown separately in Tables 10 and 11 under the major group called "Personal Adjustment".

The low number of agencies reporting administration of Title X of the Social Security Act needs a comment. Since this is a service rendered mainly by public agencies, one would expect to find 48 - 52 agencies listed in Table 11, instead of only 17. However, the survey eliminated entirely from the universe studied those public agencies which had no employees either specializing in or devoting a preponderance of their time to work with the blind. For this reason, a number of state public welfare or public assistance agencies are not covered, and it is these agencies that would be administering Title X.

Another comment is needed on the number of agencies reporting "residential school" services. Although only 46 residential schools as such are in the survey, 62 agencies reported that they rendered "residential school" services. This is accounted for by the fact that the questionnaire asked each agency to indicate not only services given by its own staff, but also those services which it paid other agencies to perform for its clients. Thus, 13 state general welfare agencies and a few private agencies that are paying the costs of education of blind children in residential schools have stated that they render "residential school" services.

7. Employment in Agencies for the Blind (Table 12)

Altogether, 318 agencies reported 3,948 professional, administrative and technical employees as of September 30, 1955. Although estimates of such employees in non-cooperating agencies bring the probable total, or universe, of such employees to 4,548, all discussion of employment, in this section of the survey will relate only to the numbers actually reported by cooperating agencies. Also, except as otherwise specifically stated, such discussion will apply only to paid employees. 4/

Public agencies account for two-thirds of all employees in work for the blind and for about three-quarters of all professional, administrative and technical workers. They have only 277 unpaid volunteer helpers, of whom about 16 percent are professional, administrative and technical. Private agencies, on the other hand, have the unpaid services of 3,900 persons, about 1,500 more than their paid staffs. Only eight percent of the volunteers were professional, administrative and technical workers.

In all private and public agencies together, the professional, administrative and technical workers are 54 percent of the total of paid employees in work for the blind. This relationship is substantially lower in private agencies (42 percent) than in public agencies (56 percent). Among the public agencies themselves, however, there is considerable variation, with a ratio of 75 percent in the general public welfare agencies and 97 percent in both the public schools and the Veterans Administration hospitals. With respect to these an explanatory comment is needed. In such agencies and institutions most of the auxiliary and service functions, such as janitors, housekeeping jobs, administrative and general clerical jobs, are considered part of the agency's general functions and are not prorated to "work for the blind". This reduces the number of persons reported by them as being in work for the blind, and to this extent the ratio between them and professional, administrative and technical employees is a distorted figure. 5/ In specialized agencies for the blind, on the other hand, all employees are considered an integral part of the "work for the blind" and the stated ratio between professional, administrative and technical employees and all employees is therefore more realistic.

8. Major Occupations and Numbers of Professional, Administrative and Technical Employees (Tables 13 and 14)

One of the principal interests of this survey was to discover how many distinct occupations there are in the field, their relationships to each other, and what the major occupations are. Although a great many different job titles were reported by agencies or by workers, they were reduced, when classified according to duties and responsibilities, to 100 distinguishable occupations. Of these 31 did not appear in sufficient numbers to warrant separate presentation of data. Of the 69 occupations for which data are shown separately, 33 were

---

4/ In order to orient the reader to the principal information in Table 12, a total employment figure, irrespective of whether these employees were engaged in work for the blind, is shown for 246 agencies. Actually, total employment data were available for all but eight of the 318 cooperating agencies, rather than for only the 246 shown, but such figures relating to 54 public schools and 10 Veterans Administration hospitals were deleted to avoid showing an overall employment figure that would be meaningless for comparison with employees in work for the blind (See Table 12, footnote 1).

5/ The relationship between professional, administrative and technical and all workers for all public agencies together is actually not much distorted, however, because the numbers involved in the three types of agency mentioned are comparatively small. If all data for these three groups were removed from the calculations, the proportion of professional, administrative and technical to all employees in public agencies would be 56 percent rather than 59 percent, and their proportion in all private and public agencies together would be 51 percent rather than 54 percent.

professional, 13 administrative and 23 technical. These are grouped in a functional relationship in the tables rather than alphabetically and each job title is followed by an identifying code number in parentheses. Job descriptions, prepared by the Bureau on the basis of information furnished by agencies and staff members, and checked against other sources where possible, appear in Appendix A and are identifiable by the same code numbers that appear in the tables.

Although the 318 agencies reported 3,948 paid professional, administrative and technical employees (Table 12) these same agencies gave occupational information for only 3,534. (See Table 13, footnote 2). Public agencies employ about three-fourths of them. The great majority in all agencies are full-time workers, but this proportion is 11 percent higher in public than in private agencies. The following summary comments on Table 13 relate to full-time and part-time positions combined.

The most numerous professional occupations are grade school teachers, social case workers, home teachers, vocational counselors, music teachers, and high school teachers of academic subjects. Practically all the teachers were in public agencies, as were 94 percent of the vocational counselors, three-fourths of the social case workers and 80 percent of the home teachers. Occupations numerically most important in private agencies were social case workers, home teachers and recreation workers.

Among administrative occupations agency (or commission) "directors" were most numerous; 70 percent were in private agencies. The comparatively small proportion of public agency "directors" shown reflects the fact that since many public agencies in the survey are residential schools, their chief administrative officer appears under a different title, such as "superintendent" or "principal". Also in many states work for the blind is carried on in a subdivision of a general welfare agency or in a general public school system, whose administrative heads were not included in the survey because their principal duties are not in connection with work for the blind.

Among technical occupations, houseparent is predominant numerically, being almost a third of all technical positions reported. After houseparents, workshop supervisors of various grades and vending stand representatives are most numerous.

Among part-time positions as such, recreation workers and braille publishing and printing occupations stand out in private agencies and physicians in public agencies.

Table 14 extends the information about the 3,257 full-time employees reported, by showing how many work in specific types of agency. Residential schools employ over 40 percent of all workers and specialized state agencies for the blind about one-fourth. All types of private agencies employ another one-fourth.

9. Job Vacancies (Tables 15, 16 and 17)

Agencies reported only 103 job vacancies that they were actively trying to fill and for which they had budget available. The vacancies were widely scattered geographically. About 70 percent of them were in public agencies. About 70 percent of all vacancies were in professional positions, mainly vocational counselors, home teachers, grade school teachers and social caseworkers. The number of filled positions in occupations for which some vacancies were reported totaled 2,316. The overall vacancy rate ranges from 2.5 percent when related to the total 3,948 filled positions reported, to 2.8 percent when related to the 3,534 filled positions about which occupational data were given. Salary offers for vacant positions were scattered from $2,000 to $5,000, the bulk of the best offers being for social caseworkers and vocational counselors at salaries between $4,000 and $4,500.

To generalize the situation, there appears to be no recruitment problem within the present standards for personnel.

10. Opportunities for Employment of Handicapped Workers (Tables 18 and 19)

One question that frequently arises in general discussions of personnel policies and recruitment problems is whether existing employment opportunities are available to handicapped persons. This is a particularly pertinent inquiry for agencies whose objectives include the training of handicapped persons for employment and their placement in jobs. Of the 301 agencies reporting their policy on this subject, three-fourths stated that they employed persons with handicaps of some kind. More of them maintain this policy for persons with some type of visual disability than for other disabilities. For example, 60 percent employ the totally blind compared with 30 percent employing those with non-visual handicaps.

Very little difference in policy shows up as between private and public agencies. There is some indication, however, that the larger agencies are more apt to employ handicapped persons.

11. Salaries Paid to Professional, Administrative and Technical Employees (Tables 20 - 25 inclusive)

Agencies were asked to state the minimum and maximum salaries that they paid for specific positions on their staffs. Although they reported total employment of 3,948 professional, administrative and technical workers, they reported salaries for only 2,855 positions including 1,751 professional, 337 administrative and 767 technical. Two tables are devoted to each of these occupational groups, the first table for each group relating to minimum salaries and the second to maximum salaries. Where an agency reported only one salary figure for an occupation, it was regarded as both the minimum and maximum. Salary ranges for all groups of occupations begin with "under $2,000"; the upper ranges end at various levels for the different occupational groups, depending on the concentration of employees in the upper salary levels.

In addition to a distribution of positions according to the actual salaries paid, median salaries are shown for each occupational group for all agencies together and for private and public agencies separately. 6/ They are also shown for each specific occupation in which six or more persons were employed. Similar information for occupations in which less than six were employed is also included, but in the overall totals only; for this reason such totals in some instances may exceed the numbers shown in the individual occupational distribution. For the same reason an occupation that appears in the "all-agencies" total may disappear from the type of agency breakdown because fewer than six were employed in that type of agency.

Professional Employees (Tables 20 and 21)

The median minimum annual salary for 1,751 positions, relating to 29 occupations, is $3,360. (Table 20) The occupations that affect the median most are grade and secondary school teachers, social caseworkers, vocational counselors and home teachers. Of this group the grade school teachers have the lowest median and vocational counselors the highest. Comparatively few of these positions appear in private agencies; indeed, only 10 of the 29 occupations shown appear in private agencies in sufficient number to be listed separately. Therefore, in comparing data for private and public agencies for professional occupations in both Tables 20 and 21, the reader is cautioned that salaries for only 178 professional positions are shown for private agencies compared with 1,573 such positions for public agencies. Nevertheless two items are of interest--the proportion of positions paying less than $3,000 is practically identical for both types of agency, while a somewhat higher proportion of positions in private than in public agencies pay minimum salaries of $5,000 or more.

6/ The median salary is the middle salary in a series when all salaries are arranged in order according to their size; that is, half the positions are paid the median salary or more and half the positions are paid the median salary or less. Data on actual earnings for the month of September 1955 as reported by the 3,078 staff members who answered the question on monthly salary will appear in Tables 53 - 59 in Part II.

422772 O - 57 - 2

With respect to maximum salaries paid for the same positions by all agencies (Table 21), just under 20 percent pay below $3,500 and an identical percentage pay $5,500 or more. A real difference shows up, however, between private and public agencies. In private agencies over one-third of all professional positions pay less than $3,500 compared with only one-fifth in public agencies. In the top ranges, however, that is $5,500 and over, there is only four percent difference between the two types of agency, with the public agencies having a higher proportion of better-paid jobs.

Administrative Employees (Tables 22 and 23)

Only 337 positions in 13 occupations are reported for this group, and unlike the professional positions, they are almost equally divided numerically between private and public agencies. The median minimum for all is $5,240, with a somewhat higher median being paid by public agencies. One-third of all positions in all agencies together are below $4,500 and one-fourth are $6,500 or more. Substantially higher proportions in private than in public agencies fall below $4,500, but a somewhat higher proportion of private than public agency positions are in the upper levels at $6,000 or above. The relative proportion at the very top, at $12,000 or more, is identical for both private and public agencies with respect to minimum salaries.

The median maximum salary for all administrative positions is $5,980 compared with the median minimum of $5,240, a 14 percent difference compared with a 30 percent difference between the minimum and the maximum for professional positions. It should be noted, however, that the median maximum for professionals is almost $900 less than the median minimum for administrators. Analyzing the maximum salaries for administrative positions further we find that almost twice the proportion falls below $4,500 in private agencies as in public agencies. Fifty-two percent of positions in public agencies pay $6,000 or more compared with 44 percent in private agencies, but at the very top of the range, $12,000 or more, there are somewhat more jobs in private than in public agencies.

One apparent oddity with respect to both minimum and maximum administrative salaries in both private and public agencies is that median salaries for assistant directors of agencies is substantially higher than median salaries for directors. Since assistant directors are employed mainly in large agencies where salaries are often higher, their salaries would tend to raise the median for this occupation, while directors in the much more numerous smaller agencies, where salaries frequently are lower, would pull down the median salary for directors. A similar situation shows up among technical occupations for work-shop and assistant work-shop supervisors in private agencies (Table 24).

Technical Employees (Tables 24 and 25)

Of the 23 technical occupations shown, only one-fourth appear in both private and public agencies. These are mainly work-shop and vending stand occupations. For technical occupations as a whole, public agencies dominate the data, accounting for two-thirds of the 767 positions reported. The distinctly different occupations in each group are braille printing and publishing and guide dog occupations, found only in the private group, and houseparents and certain business enterprise jobs, found only in the public group. Common to both types of agency are work-shop and vending stand occupations.

Private agencies show a median minimum annual salary $310 higher than that of public agencies, but the public agency figure is dominated by houseparents whose cash salary is among the lowest shown. (Table 24) Over half of these positions also give room and board, as indicated in Part II of this report, but the value of such maintenance is not included in the salary figures shown here. In spite of the low median minimum salary of $2,640 for all technical positions, almost one-fifth pay $4,000 or more.

For maximum salaries the median figures for private and public agencies are almost identical, with public agencies paying $30 more per year. The overall median is $3,510, one-third higher than the median minimum. In both public and private agencies 50 percent of the positions pay less than $3,500. In the remaining 50 percent public agency positions are much more concentrated in the mid-portion

of the range, with 36 percent between $3,500 and $5,000, while in private agencies 25 percent pay $5,000 or more.

12. Supplementary Wage Benefits

Money wages in 1956 were a much less accurate index of an employee's economic well-being than they were fifteen years ago. Now, the kind and amount of so-called "fringe" benefits are an important part of income. Consequently, the questionnaire inquired about a number of major types of such benefits. It did not make an exhaustive study of all types, nor was the main focus of the inquiry on this area, but information was requested on retirement plans, paid vacations and holidays, paid sick leave and employer contributions to hospitalization. As in other questions, varying numbers of agencies answered each of these questions.

Retirement Plans (Tables 26, 27 and 28)

Only five of 304 agencies reporting said they did not contribute to retirement plans. They were all private agencies and were scattered among various regions. Of the 299 contributing agencies, equal proportions, 39 percent, are under OASI or some type of government agency plan, while 22 percent have a combination of OASI and private plans. Quite different numbers of agencies, however, report contributing to plans benefiting the three categories of employees. Professional employees seem to fare best with 253 of the 257 reporting agencies contributing, but this is heavily weighted by the public agencies. The disparity between the number of agencies reporting on different groups of employees may be due simply to the fact that a number of agencies do not have employees in all occupational groups.

Perhaps the most significant single fact to point out is that all the private agencies reporting participation have elected to come under the OASI system and that a fourth of them contribute to some private plan in addition. There is little significant difference between agencies of different size, except perhaps that the majority of the public agencies which participate in OASI programs employ less than 15 workers.

Vacation and Holiday Provisions

During the years of one's working life paid vacations and holidays are the bright spots that permit refreshment and relaxation from the daily round of duties and responsibilities connected with making a living. There is great variety in industry and among institutions of all kinds as to length of vacation and how it is granted. In some, policy may be to give a standard amount of vacation after a certain period of service. In others the length of vacation may be greater after longer periods of service, such as is customary in the Federal government and in large business firms.

Vacations (Tables 29, 30 and 31)

These tables relate to the minimum paid vacation period granted after one year of service by the agencies under study here. Agencies which do not give a paid vacation after this period of service are shown in the column headed "not providing". This does not mean that their employees never get a paid vacation--simply that they do not get one after one year of service. More liberal provisions than those applicable after one year are not shown in these tables. In other words, the tables single out the basic element of comparability in vacation policy by showing the least paid vacation an employee gets after one year of service.

Of the 300 agencies reporting, only 13 do not provide vacations after one year of service for professional and administrative employees, and 19 do not make such provisions for their technical employees. The most common vacation period for all types of employees is two weeks after one year. Only 19 agencies report giving as little as one week after one year to any type of employee.

The second heaviest concentration is "over four weeks" which occurred almost entirely in the residential and public schools. Schools affect the data by the size of agency, too, where the heaviest concentration of "over four weeks" shows up for agencies employing fewer than five persons in work for the blind.

Mainly responsible for this are the public schools, which fall into the smallest size group because their employees who are not in work for the blind are excluded entirely from the count with reference to agency size. The influence of the public schools in this vacation category is also apparent in the regional distribution, where the largest number of agencies giving more than four weeks of vacation appears in the regions where public school programs of education for blind with sighted children are concentrated.

Paid Holidays (Tables 32 and 33)

Only 272 agencies answered the question on paid holidays. The median number granted by private agencies is seven and by public agencies ten. Over one-fourth of all agencies, however, granted 11 or more, a number which would include some state holidays in excess of the standard eight recognized by Federal agencies. About ten percent of all agencies give less than six holidays annually.

Paid Sick Leave and Group Hospitalization (Tables 34 and 35)

Ninety percent of the 299 agencies replying to this question have some kind of provision for paid sick leave. Almost half provide for 12 days or less; another one-fourth for more than 12 days. Nineteen percent of the reporting agencies grant sick leave on an individual basis. These are almost entirely private agencies. Likewise, almost all agencies that give no paid sick leave at all are private. Although the numbers involved are small, agency size may be a factor affecting limited provisions, since it is in the private agencies employing fewer than fifteen workers where the "no paid sick leave" policy is concentrated, as well as the policy of dealing with illness on an individual basis.

Employer contributions to group hospitalization are made by only 14 percent of the 306 agencies reporting. A somewhat higher proportion of private than of public agencies contribute, but the small numbers involved limit very sharply any significance that might attach to differences because of size or type of agency.

TABLE 1: Rate of return of schedules of public and private agencies and their Professional, Administrative and Technical employees by type of agency.

Type of agency	Agency schedules			Employee schedules		
	Number in universe	Number returned	Percent returned	Number in estimated universe	Number returned	Percent returned
TOTAL	398	318	80	4548	3164	70
Private agencies	181	129	71	1265	825	65
National	31	23	74	338	230	68
State and local	150	106	71	927	595	64
Public agencies	217	189	87	3283	2339	71
Specialized agencies for the blind	45	40	89	941	667	71
General public welfare and vocational rehabilitation agencies	21	18	86	169	155	92
Residential schools 1/	56	46	82	1846	1278	69
Public schools 2/	60	54	90	214	154	72
Veterans Administration hospitals	10	10	100	72	49	68
Libraries	3/25	21	84	43	36	84

1/ All residential schools are grouped as public agencies even though some of them originally were private institutions and a few still receive a portion of their support from private sources.

2/ These are school systems that make provision for education of blind with sighted children.

3/ Excludes libraries which are integral parts of institutions for the blind whose major function is other than library service. Data relating to these 3 libraries included with data for those agencies.

TABLE 2: Rate of return of schedules of private and public agencies and their Professional, Administrative and Technical employees by size of agency.

Size of agency 1/	Agency schedules			Employee schedules		
	Number in universe	Number returned	Percent returned	Number in estimated universe	Number returned	Percent returned
TOTAL	398	318	80	4548	3164	70
Private agencies	181	129	71	1265	825	65
Under 5 workers	62	44	71	108	72	67
5- 9 "	51	30	59	195	96	49
10-14 "	20	18	90	114	76	67
15-24 "	27	20	74	228	133	58
25-34 "	4	1	25	59	17	29
35-49 "	6	5	83	58	52	90
50-74 "	5	5	100	140	71	51
75-99 "	--	--	--	--	--	--
100 and over	6	6	100	363	308	85
Public agencies	217	189	87	3283	2339	71
Under 5 workers	70	64	91	129	102	79
5- 9 "	43	34	79	179	122	68
10-14 "	11	10	91	109	89	82
15-24 "	21	19	90	268	173	65
25-34 "	18	16	89	357	289	81
35-49 "	12	9	75	323	211	65
50-74 "	22	17	77	694	417	60
75-99 "	9	9	100	394	286	73
100 and over	11	11	100	830	650	78

1/ Size of agency is determined in all tables by total employment in work for the blind.

TABLE 3: Rate of return of schedules of private and public agencies and their Professional, Administrative, and Technical employees by geographical region.

Geographical region 1/	Agency schedules			Employees schedules		
	Number in universe	Number returned	Percent returned	Number in estimated universe	Number returned	Percent returned
TOTAL	398	318	80	4548	3164	70
Private agencies	181	129	71	1265	825	65
Region I	13	11	79	125	69	55
" II	79	57	73	565	396	70
" III	10	7	70	163	131	80
" IV	11	9	82	27	17	63
" V	20	15	75	168	98	58
" VI	17	11	65	64	27	42
" VII	13	9	69	81	44	54
" VIII	3	2	67	16	2	13
" IX	15	8	53	56	41	73
" X 2/	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public agencies	217	189	87	3283	2339	71
Region I	10	9	90	265	205	77
" II	28	26	93	603	423	70
" III	17	13	76	409	289	71
" IV	22	21	95	376	288	77
" V	44	39	89	505	412	82
" VI	19	17	89	303	209	69
" VII	23	16	70	297	142	48
" VIII	15	12	80	129	67	52
" IX	32	30	94	330	249	75
" X	7	6	86	66	55	83

1/ States in Region are:
I: Me.; Vt.; N.H.; Mass.; Conn.; R.I.;
II: N.Y.; Pa.; N.J.; Del.;
III: Md.; D.C.; Va.; W.Va.; N.C.; Ky.;
IV: Tenn.; Miss.; Ala.; Fla.; S.C.; Ga.;
V: Wis.; Ill.; Ind.; Mich.; Ohio;
VI: N.D.; S.D.; Neb.; Kan.; Iowa; Minn.; Mo.;
VII: La.; Ark.; Tex.; Okla.; N.M.;
VIII: Mont.; Idaho; Wyo; Ut.; Colo.;
IX: Wash.; Ore.; Calif.; Nev.; Ariz.;
X: Alaska; Hawaii; P.R.; V.I.

2/ There are no known private agencies in Region X.

TABLE 4: Geographical areas served by private and public agencies by type of agency, September 1955.

Type of agency	Total agencies			Area of service													
				Nation		State or territory		County		Metropolitan area		City or Town		Adjacent areas 1/		Other 2/	
	In universe	Reporting Number	Reporting Percent	Number in universe	Number reporting	Number in universe	Number reporting	Number in universe	Number reporting	Number in universe	Number reporting	Number in universe	Number reporting	Number in universe	Number reporting	Number in universe	Number reporting
TOTAL	398	318	80	29	25	159	133	64	50	34	33	45	30	42	28	25	19
Private agencies	181	129	71	19	15	33	26	50	36	24	23	17	8	23	12	15	9
National	31	23	74	18	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13	9
State and local	150	106	71	1	1	33	26	50	36	24	23	17	8	23	12	2	--
Public agencies	217	189	87	10	10	126	107	14	14	10	10	28	22	19	16	10	10
Specialized agencies for the blind	45	40	89	--	--	44	39	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--
General public welfare and vocational rehabilitation agencies	21	18	86	--	--	19	16	2	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Residential schools	56	46	82	--	--	51	41	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	1	3	3
Public schools	60	54	90	--	--	5	5	11	11	10	10	27	21	2	2	5	5
Veterans Administration hospitals	10	10	100	10	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Libraries	25	21	84	--	--	7	6	1	1	--	--	--	--	15	12	2	2

1/ Includes areas in a close geographical relationship to each other and not falling into any other specific category in the table, such as 2 or more States, a combination of counties.

2/ Includes areas not necessarily related geographically and not falling into any other specific category in the table, such as 2 or more school districts, a designated section of the U. S., or areas including but larger than the U. S., or a combination of states and territories.

TABLE 5: Groups served by private and public agencies serving the blind, by type of agency, September 1955.

Type of agency	Total agencies reporting	Serving only legally blind (20/200 vision or less)	Serving types of persons other than and in addition to legally blind 1/				
			Visually handicapped 2/ (20/70 - 20/200)	Other handicapped	General public for		
					Blindness prevention	Public assistance	Other 3/
TOTAL	318	104	58	36	49	6	65
Private agencies	129	67	20	9	33	-	--
National	23	19	4	--	--	-	--
State and local	106	48	16	9	33	-	--
Public agencies	189	37	38	27	16	6	65
Specialized agencies for the blind	40	11	14	--	15	-	--
General public welfare and vocational rehabilitation agencies	18	--	--	7	--	6	5
Residential schools	46	15	20	10	1	-	--
Public schools	54	--	--	--	--	-	54
Veterans Adminstration hospitals	10	--	--	10	--	-	--
Libraries	21	11	4	--	--	-	6

1/ Each agency reporting services to persons other than only the legally blind is classified in terms of its primary additional service, even though it may actually perform several additional services.
2/ Includes "sight-saving" classes in public schools.
3/ Includes general welfare, child welfare and standard services of agencies such as public schools and libraries.

TABLE 6: Total number of legally blind persons reported served in September 1955, and number of private and public agencies serving various age, sex, and multiple-handicapped groups by geographical region.

Geographical region 1/	Total number of legally blind persons reported served in September 1955 2/	Number of agencies serving various groups of blind persons									
		Age groups served				Sex groups served			Multiple-handicapped groups served		
		Pre-school (under 6)	School age (6-21)	Adults (over 21)	Other age groupings	Male only	Female only	Male & female	Deaf blind	Palsied and/or crippled blind	Mentally handicapped blind
TOTAL	3/ 52,490	135	224	211	4	7	4	300	181	177	97
Private agencies	17,933	55	68	118	2	3	4	118	86	68	37
Region I	950	4	7	9	-	-	1	10	8	6	5
" II	11,444	30	33	52	1	2	3	48	40	31	18
" III	635	2	5	7	-	-	-	7	6	5	2
" IV	513	5	5	7	1	1	-	7	6	3	1
" V	1,626	4	9	15	-	-	-	16	8	8	2
" VI	759	6	4	10	-	-	-	11	6	6	3
" VII	1,014	3	2	8	-	-	-	9	7	5	4
" VIII	68	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	1	1
" IX	924	1	3	8	-	-	-	8	4	3	1
" X 4/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public agencies	34,557	80	156	93	2	4	-	182	95	109	60
Region I	4,332	7	9	7	-	-	-	9	7	7	4
" II	5,369	12	21	13	1	1	-	23	13	16	12
" III	2,037	6	9	7	-	1	-	12	9	9	5
" IV	6,220	8	18	12	-	1	-	21	13	13	5
" V	7,093	15	31	19	-	1	-	36	18	22	15
" VI	2,668	9	16	9	-	-	-	17	8	9	6
" VII	1,617	5	14	7	-	-	-	16	5	9	2
" VIII	1,983	4	9	7	-	-	-	12	7	7	3
" IX	2,784	12	25	8	1	-	-	30	13	15	7
" X	454	2	4	4	-	-	-	6	2	2	1

1/ For states included in regions, see Table 3, footnote 1.
2/ For summer camps, number served in months of major operation.
3/ Unduplicated total as reported for 267 agencies. Excludes those using braille publications and talking books, and recipients of aid under S. S. A. Title X, if not otherwise served by same agency. These exclusions reduce the number of agencies reported for this question. Also excluded were agencies that had no direct services to blind individuals. In addition, 15 cooperating agencies did not reply to this question.
4/ No known private agencies in Region X.

TABLE 7: Number and percent of private and public agencies serving multi-handicapped blind, compared with agencies serving those with single handicap of blindness, by type of agency, September 1955.

Type of agency	Total agencies reporting		Agencies serving those with single handicap of blindness		Agencies serving multi-handicapped blind							
					Total 1/		Deaf blind		Palsied and/or crippled blind		Mentally handicapped blind	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
TOTAL	298	100	69	23	229	77	181	61	177	59	97	33
Private agencies	121	100	24	20	97	80	86	71	68	56	37	31
National	21	100	6	29	15	71	14	67	11	52	7	33
State and local	100	100	18	18	82	82	72	72	57	57	30	30
Public agencies	177	100	45	25	132	75	95	54	109	62	60	34
Specialized agencies for the blind	39	100	3	8	36	92	34	87	32	82	21	54
General public welfare and vocational rehabilitation agencies	17	100	3	18	14	82	14	82	12	71	12	71
Residential schools	44	100	16	36	28	64	17	39	16	36	7	16
Public schools	50	100	22	44	28	56	8	16	23	46	11	22
Veterans Administration hospitals	8	100	1	13	7	88	7	88	7	88	4	50
Libraries	19	100	-	-	19	100	15	79	19	100	5	26

1/ Unduplicated total; therefore is not the same as sum of agencies shown to be serving various types of multi-handicapped blind. Percentages in all cases relate to the total number of agencies reporting.

TABLE 8: Sources of support of privately and publicly-administered agencies serving the blind, September 1955.

Type of agency	All sources						Number of agencies whose major 1/ funds come from:									
				Multiple sources				Government sources				Private sources				
	Total agencies reporting	Reporting single source	Reporting multiple source	Private & public	Multiple private	Multiple public	Total reporting major sources	Total	Federal	State	Other government	Total	Private endowment	Private contributions	Community organizations	Income from blind-made products
TOTAL	304	106	198	55	60	83	270	156	26	92	38	114	9	59	31	15
Private agencies	127	45	82	22	60	--	118	4	1	2	1	114	9	59	31	15
National	23	11	12	2	10	--	23	1	1	--	--	22	4	17	1	--
State and local	104	34	70	20	50	--	95	3	--	2	1	92	5	42	30	15
Public agencies	177	61	116	33	--	83	152	152	25	90	37	--	-	--	--	--
Federal	12	12	--	--	--	--	12	12	12	--	--	--	-	--	--	--
State	99	38	61	22	--	39	92	92	13	79	--	---	-	--	--	--
County	13	3	10	3	--	7	8	8	--	2	6	--	-	--	--	--
City	39	5	34	5	--	29	27	27	--	7	20	--	-	--	--	--
Other government	14	3	11	3	--	8	13	13	--	2	11	--	-	--	--	--

1/ Largest single source.

TABLE 9: Number of private and public agencies offering major types of service, by geographical region, September 1955.

Geographical region and state	Total	Major types of service															
		Physical restoration services		Personal adjustment or reorganization services		Vocational services		Educational services		Printing publishing and library services		Recreational services		Miscellaneous services		Home teaching services	
		Public agencies	Private agencies	Public agencies	Private agencies	Public agencies	Private agencies	Public agencies	Private agencies	Public agencies	Private agencies	Public agencies	Private agencies	Public agencies	Private agencies	Public agencies	Private agencies
TOTAL, all regions	310	128	73	153	101	116	93	138	90	109	72	120	92	75	87	61	71
Region I	20	6	7	9	8	6	8	9	9	9	5	6	7	8	7	9	4
Maine		1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	-	1	1	2	1	1
Vermont		1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
New Hampshire		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	-
Massachusetts		1	4	4	5	1	1	4	6	3	4	2	4	3	3	4	2
Connecticut		1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rhode Island		1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
Region II	81	16	36	21	47	15	44	16	44	11	37	12	50	10	43	6	44
New York		7	12	11	16	9	15	9	16	5	15	8	20	6	16	2	22
Pennsylvania		3	22	3	29	3	26	1	25	4	22	3	28	1	25	1	22
New Jersey		5	2	7	3	2	2	5	1	1	-	7	2	2	2	2	-
Delaware		1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
Region III	19	10	1	12	4	10	4	11	3	4	2	9	1	6	3	5	-
Maryland		1	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
District of Columbia		1	-	1	3	1	3	1	2	2	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
Virginia		3	-	3	-	2	-	3	-	1	-	3	-	2	-	1	-
West Virginia		1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-
North Carolina		2	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
Kentucky		2	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	2	1	2	-
Region IV	29	17	5	13	6	17	7	18	6	12	4	16	3	12	5	7	5
Tennessee		2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	-	1	1	1	-
Mississippi		2	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Alabama		4	-	5	1	5	1	4	1	4	1	4	-	3	1	4	1
Florida		4	1	5	1	3	1	4	1	1	1	4	1	3	1	2	1
South Carolina		1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1
Georgia		4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	3	-	3	1	2	1	-	2
Region V	52	26	10	30	15	22	11	26	11	25	7	23	12	8	12	5	7
Wisconsin		4	1	5	1	3	1	4	1	3	-	4	1	2	1	1	1
Illinois		8	2	8	4	5	2	7	3	4	2	6	2	3	1	1	-
Indiana		3	1	3	1	2	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	-	2	1	1
Michigan		7	1	8	3	7	1	6	1	5	-	5	2	-	2	2	1
Ohio		4	5	6	6	5	6	6	5	10	4	7	6	3	6	-	4
Region VI	27	10	6	13	5	9	8	14	7	11	9	9	7	7	6	7	2
North Dakota		-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota		1	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	-
Nebraska		1	-	3	-	-	1	2	1	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	-
Kansas		2	-	2	-	2	1	2	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	-
Iowa		3	-	2	-	2	-	3	-	2	-	1	-	1	4	1	-
Minnesota		1	2	1	3	1	4	1	3	1	4	-	3	1	2	1	1
Missouri		2	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	4	3	3	2	-	2	1
Region VII	25	12	3	15	6	11	8	9	5	9	3	12	6	6	4	5	5
Louisiana		2	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	-
Arkansas		2	-	2	1	2	1	1	-	1	-	2	1	1	1	1	-
Texas		4	3	7	6	3	5	1	4	3	2	6	5	1	3	1	5
Oklahoma		3	-	4	1	4	2	3	1	2	1	2	-	2	-	1	-
New Mexico		1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Region VIII	13	8	-	10	1	8	-	10	1	8	1	7	1	5	1	7	1
Montana		2	-	2	1	2	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Idaho		1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Wyoming		-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Utah		3	-	3	-	3	-	3	-	3	-	3	-	1	-	3	-
Colorado		2	-	3	-	1	-	4	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	1	-
Region IX	37	19	3	20	7	14	3	20	4	16	4	15	5	10	6	8	3
Washington		2	1	3	2	2	1	3	2	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	1
Oregon		2	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
California		13	2	14	5	9	2	14	2	10	3	11	3	6	4	4	2
Nevada		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona		2	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
Region X 1/	6	4	-	5	-	4	-	5	-	4	-	4	-	3	-	2	-
Alaska		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii		1	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	-
Puerto Rico		3	-	3	-	3	-	3	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	1	-
Virgin Islands		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ No known private agencies in Region X.

NOTE: Altogether, 310 of the 318 cooperating agencies replied to this question. Since many agencies render more than one kind of service, the same agency is probably counted two or more times somewhere in this table and similarly in Tables 10 and 11. However, the overall total as well as the regional totals are an unduplicated count of agencies offering each specific service.

TABLE 10: Number of private agencies offering specific types of service, by geographical region, September 1955.

Specific services by major group	Total private agencies reporting	Geographical region 1/									
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
I. Physical restoration services	73	7	36	1	5	10	8	3	-	3	2/
A. Medical diagnosis	40	2	21	1	5	6	2	2	-	1	
B. Surgery and treatment	35	3	18	1	4	5	1	2	-	1	
C. Hospitalization and convalescent care	23	4	7	1	2	4	2	2	-	1	
D. Low-vision optical aids	36	2	17	1	4	5	3	2	-	2	
E. Medical social case work	27	1	11	1	1	6	3	3	-	1	
F. Psychiatric services	16	1	8	1	1	2	-	2	-	1	
G. Physical therapy	13	-	8	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	
H. Other	20	2	9	-	-	5	3	-	-	1	
II. Personal adjustment or reorganization services	101	8	47	4	6	15	5	8	1	7	
A. Social case work	66	5	33	4	5	7	3	5	-	4	
B. Instruction in techniques of daily living (dressing, eating, etc.)	51	2	24	2	5	5	2	8	1	2	
C. Instruction in Braille	60	4	25	2	6	8	4	6	1	4	
D. Instruction in typing	56	3	24	2	4	8	4	6	1	4	
E. Instruction in use of recording and transcribing machines	43	2	20	1	3	5	2	6	1	3	
F. Instruction in handicrafts (therapy rather than production goals)	64	4	32	2	5	6	3	7	1	4	
G. Instruction in cane travel techniques	46	-	20	1	5	7	3	6	1	3	
H. Instruction in use of sighted human guide	31	3	16	-	5	2	-	4	1	-	
I. Instruction in use of guide dog	6	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	
J. Instruction in housekeeping techniques	49	-	23	2	5	5	5	5	1	3	
K. Other	19	3	7	1	-	2	-	2	1	3	
III. Vocational services	93	8	44	4	7	11	8	8	-	3	
A. Vocational evaluation	41	-	20	2	3	6	4	5	-	1	
B. Vocational counseling	42	1	21	1	4	6	3	5	-	2	
C. Vocational training	33	1	15	2	2	3	3	5	-	2	
D. Sheltered workshops	62	3	32	3	5	8	3	7	-	1	
E. Industrial homework production program	40	3	23	1	1	4	2	5	-	1	
F. Job placement as employee in private employment	24	-	13	1	3	4	3	-	-	-	
G. Supervision of vending stands or other "self-employed" business enterprises	17	-	9	2	-	2	-	3	-	1	
H. Sales services or salesrooms for workshop or industrial homework products	39	-	23	2	3	2	4	4	-	1	
I. Other	11	1	6	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	
IV. Educational services	90	9	44	3	6	11	7	5	1	4	
A. Counseling parents of blind children	63	3	32	3	5	7	4	5	1	3	
B. Nursery for pre-school blind children	16	1	9	-	1	2	2	1	-	-	
C. Program of education of blind in residential schools	3	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
D. Program of education of blind with sighted children	16	1	11	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	
E. Reader-service	30	3	15	1	1	4	2	1	-	3	
F. Summer schools or special short courses for adult blind	9	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	
G. Music school	6	-	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	
H. Provision of scholarships	11	2	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
I. Other	13	1	8	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	
V. Printing, publishing, and library services	72	5	37	2	4	7	9	3	1	4	
A. Embossing of books, magazines, music	10	1	4	1	-	-	2	-	-	2	
B. Production of recorded books	11	-	5	1	-	-	2	2	-	1	
C. Braille transcribing	15	2	5	-	-	1	3	2	-	2	
D. Distribution of Braille and/or recorded books	40	1	21	1	3	3	5	2	-	4	
E. Distribution of Talking Book reproducers	39	1	24	1	2	5	3	1	-	2	
F. Other	14	1	5	2	-	3	-	1	1	1	
VI. Recreational services	92	7	50	1	3	12	7	6	1	5	
A. Games, teaching of (e.g. cards, checkers, etc.)	50	4	25	1	3	5	3	5	1	3	
B. Group activities on agency premises (e.g. dancing, parties, etc.)	63	5	34	1	2	8	4	5	1	3	
C. Vacation camps	29	2	21	-	-	5	-	1	-	-	
D. Sports, teaching of (e.g. swimming, bowling, etc.)	39	3	22	1	-	7	2	3	-	2	
E. Other	17	1	10	-	-	2	2	1	-	1	
VII. Miscellaneous services	87	7	43	3	5	12	6	4	1	6	
A. Home for aged blind	11	1	9	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
B. Home for other than aged blind (excluding schools)	5	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
C. Production of special tools and equipment for use of the blind	4	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	
D. Financial assistance for business investment	16	2	9	-	1	-	2	1	-	1	
E. Emergency financial aid	43	1	20	2	5	8	5	1	-	1	
F. Administration of Title X of Social Security Act (aid to needy blind)	4	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
G. Distribution of free items, such as canes, writing equipment, radios, etc.	69	4	35	3	5	8	6	4	-	4	
H. Special services to multiple-handicapped	22	2	12	-	-	4	1	1	1	1	
I. Other	12	2	5	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	
VIII. Home teaching services	71	4	44	-	5	7	2	5	1	3	

1/ For states included in regions, see Table 3, footnote 1.
2/ No known private agencies in Region X.

TABLE 11: Number of public agencies offering specific types of service by geographical region, September 1955.

Specific services by major group	Total public agencies reporting	Geographical region 1/									
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
I. Physicel restoration services	128	6	16	10	17	26	10	12	8	19	4
A. Medical diagnosis	102	7	14	8	15	17	10	8	6	13	4
B. Surgery and treatment	72	6	10	6	11	11	8	6	5	6	3
C. Hospitalizetion and convalescent care	77	6	12	8	11	13	8	6	6	5	2
D. Low-vision opticel aids	70	6	9	6	6	15	7	6	6	6	3
E. Medical social case work	46	6	11	3	4	8	6	3	2	1	2
F. Psychietric services	69	7	12	5	8	11	9	3	4	7	3
G. Physical therapy	55	4	11	4	6	9	7	3	3	6	2
H. Other	39	1	8	2	5	9	3	2	3	5	1
II. Personal edjustment or reorganizetion services	153	9	21	12	18	30	13	15	10	20	5
A. Social case work	75	7	15	6	10	12	6	4	5	7	3
B. Instruction in techniques of daily living (dressing, eating, etc.)	116	8	17	10	16	20	12	9	8	12	4
C. Instruction in Braille	140	9	20	10	15	28	13	11	9	20	5
D. Instruction in typing	140	8	19	10	15	25	13	11	8	17	4
E. Instruction in use of recording and transcribing machines	90	5	13	8	10	17	9	7	6	12	3
F. Instruction in handicrafts (therapy rather than production goals)	106	7	19	7	15	24	8	10	10	12	4
G. Instruction in cane travel techniques	81	5	12	9	14	13	11	5	6	4	2
H. Instruction in use of sighted human guide	57	5	11	2	8	7	8	5	4	5	2
I. Instruction in use of guide dog	7	-	2	--	1	1	1	--	1	--	1
J. Instruction in housekeeping techniques	88	7	11	8	13	14	11	7	6	7	4
K. Other	24	1	5	2	1	6	4	1	2	1	1
III. Vocetionel services	116	6	15	10	17	22	9	11	8	14	4
A. Vocetionel evaluation	75	7	10	6	10	14	8	4	5	9	2
B. Vocetionel counseling	92	7	14	6	14	17	9	6	6	10	3
C. Vocetional training	80	7	9	8	14	14	9	5	7	5	2
D. Sheltered workshops	40	4	3	4	9	8	3	1	3	3	2
E. Industrial homework production program	25	4	2	2	6	3	4	--	2	1	1
F. Job plecement es employee in private employment	51	6	7	2	8	9	6	4	4	3	2
G. Supervision of vending stands or other "self-employed" business enterprises	48	6	5	4	11	5	6	5	2	3	1
H. Sales services or salesrooms for workshop or industrial homework products	27	4	4	2	5	3	4	1	2	1	1
I. Other	11	1	2	--	4	1	1	1	1	--	-
IV. Educational services	138	9	16	11	18	26	14	9	10	20	5
A. Counseling parents of blind children	109	8	16	6	11	20	11	8	8	18	3
B. Nursery for pre-school blind children	39	4	7	1	1	9	4	2	3	6	2
C. Program of education of blind in residential schools	62	8	10	6	9	6	8	3	4	5	3
D. Program of educetion of blind with sighted children	70	8	11	2	5	14	3	6	3	16	2
E. Reeder-service	68	7	10	2	10	14	6	4	6	6	3
F. Summer schools or special short courses for adult blind	24	2	2	1	5	3	4	1	5	--	1
G. Music school	44	2	7	2	8	8	3	2	5	5	2
H. Provision of scholarships	31	3	7	1	7	5	2	2	2	1	1
I. Other	19	2	6	--	--	4	1	1	1	2	2
V. Printing, publishing, and library services	109	9	11	4	12	25	11	9	8	16	4
A. Embossing of books, megezines, music	6	-	2	1	1	1	--	--	--	1	-
B. Production of recorded books	9	1	2	1	2	--	1	1	--	1	-
C. Braille transcribing	16	-	3	1	1	5	--	2	--	3	1
D. Distribution of Braille and/or recorded books	64	7	9	1	8	15	7	4	4	8	1
E. Distribution of Telking Book reproducers	61	7	6	3	9	9	7	6	6	6	2
F. Other	11	-	3	--	2	2	--	--	--	4	-
VI. Recreetional services	120	6	19	9	16	23	9	12	7	15	4
A. Games, teeching of (e.g. cerds, checkers, etc.)	96	5	16	9	10	20	8	6	6	14	2
B. Group ectivities on egency premises (e.g. dancing, parties, etc.)	82	2	13	8	12	13	7	5	5	14	3
C. Vecetion camps	16	1	5	--	4	2	--	1	2	--	1
D. Sports, teaching of (e.g. swimming, bowling, etc.)	64	1	8	6	9	17	5	3	4	9	2
E. Other	13	-	5	--	1	3	2	1	--	2	1
VII. Miscelleneous services	75	8	10	6	12	8	7	6	5	10	3
A. Home for aged blind	9	-	2	1	--	1	1	1	1	1	1
B. Home for other than eged blind (excluding schools)	4	-	1	--	--	1	1	1	--	--	-
C. Production of special tools and equipment for use of the blind	4	-	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-
D. Financiel essistance for business investment	20	1	4	1	3	2	1	1	2	3	2
E. Emergency financial aid	13	1	4	1	1	2	1	--	--	3	-
F. Administration of Title X of Sociel Security Act (aid to needy blind)	17	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	3	-
G. Distribution of free items, such es canes, writing equipment, redios, etc.	51	5	5	3	8	8	7	4	5	4	2
H. Speciel services to multiple-handicepped	30	4	5	1	5	6	4	1	2	2	-
I. Other	10	-	4	--	1	2	1	--	1	1	-
VIII. Home teaching services	61	9	6	5	7	5	7	5	7	8	2

1/ For stetes included in regions, see Table 3, footnote 1.

TABLE 12: Employment reported by private and public agencies serving the blind by type of agency, September 1955.

Type of agency	Number of agencies reporting total number of paid employees	Total number of paid employees	Employees in work for the blind				
			Paid employees			Volunteers	
			Total	P,A,T, 3/ No.	P,A,T, 3/ %	Total	P,A,T 3/
TOTAL	246	12,817	2/ 7,378	2/ 3,948	54	4,177	340
Private agencies	129	3,338	2,467	1,037	42	3,900	297
National	23	802	644	297	46	309	6
State and local	106	2,536	1,823	740	41	3,591	291
Public agencies	117	9,479	4,911	2,911	59	277	43
Specialized agencies for the blind	38	1,527	1,520	853	56	199	19
General public welfare and vocational rehabilitation agencies	16	4,275	208	156	75	--	--
Residential schools	44	3,357	2,740	1,601	58	36	5
Public schools	1/	1/	197	191	97	23	19
Veterans Administration hospitals	1/	1/	74	72	97	11	--
Libraries	19	320	172	38	22	8	--

1/ Not included because of obvious distortion that would result by adding in some 100,000 employees having no significant relationship to work with the blind in the 64 general service agencies.

2/ 315 agencies reported total employees in work for the blind; 318 reported P,A,T employees. Percentage relationship shown is that between totals reported by 315 agencies in work for the blind and P,A,T's reported by 318 agencies.

3/ Abbreviation for professional, administrative and technical.

TABLE 13: Number and percent of paid full-time and part-time Professional, Administrative and Technical staff members reported by private and public agencies by occupation, September 30, 1955.

Occupation	Total staff members reported	Private agencies						Public agencies					
		Total		Full-time		Part-time		Total		Full-time		Part-time	
	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL (69) 1/	2/ 3,534	872	100	736	84	136	16	2,662	100	2,521	95	141	5
Professional (33)	2,151	304	100	234	77	70	23	1,847	100	1,723	93	124	7
Nursery and Kindergarten Teachers (11-11)	84	17	100	12	71	5	29	67	100	59	88	8	12
Grade School Teachers (11-12)	440	--	--	--	--	--	--	440	100	431	98	9	2
Secondary School Teachers (11-13)	114	3	100	2	67	1	33	111	100	110	99	1	1
Supervising Teachers (11-21)	27	2	100	2	100	--	--	25	100	23	92	2	8
Supervisors of Special Education (11-22)	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	18	100	18	100	--	--
Music Directors (11-31)	8	2	100	1	50	1	50	6	100	6	100	--	--
Music Teachers (11-32)	115	3	100	--	--	3	100	112	100	92	82	20	18
Physical Education Teachers (12-12)	50	1	100	--	--	1	100	49	100	48	98	1	2
Vocational Training Teachers (12-22)	76	--	--	--	--	--	--	76	100	71	93	5	7
Home Economics Teachers (12-32)	40	6	100	5	83	1	17	34	100	32	94	2	6
Teachers of Arts and Crafts (12-42)	44	9	100	7	78	2	22	35	100	32	91	3	9
Case Work Supervisors (13-11)	52	19	100	18	95	1	5	33	100	32	97	1	3
Case Workers (13-12)	220	57	100	52	91	5	9	163	100	161	99	2	1
Recreation Workers (13-21)	37	35	100	22	63	13	37	2	100	2	100	--	--
Social and Recreation Workers, n.e.c. (13-99)	16	12	100	9	75	3	25	4	100	3	75	1	25
Vocational Counselors (14-11)	174	11	100	10	91	1	9	163	100	163	100	--	--
Supervisors of Vocational Rehabilitation (14-12)	33	4	100	4	100	--	--	29	100	29	100	--	--
Placement Workers (14-21)	26	2	100	2	100	--	--	24	100	24	100	--	--
Rehabilitation Supervisors (15-11)	7	1	100	1	100	--	--	6	100	6	100	--	--
Orientors (15-12)	58	9	100	7	78	2	22	49	100	49	100	--	--
Occupational Therapists (15-22)	18	6	100	3	50	3	50	12	100	11	92	1	8
Rehabilitation Workers (15-99)	5	2	100	2	100	--	--	3	100	1	33	2	67
Supervisors, Home Teachers (16-11)	14	2	100	2	100	--	--	12	100	12	100	--	--
Home Teachers (16-12)	206	42	100	34	81	8	19	164	100	164	100	--	--
Librarians (18-11)	43	5	100	4	80	1	20	38	100	35	92	3	8
Assistant Librarians (18-12)	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	100	12	100	--	--
Physicians and Psychiatrists (19-11)	48	11	100	--	--	11	100	37	100	4	11	33	89
Ophthalmologists and Optometrists (19-12)	20	3	100	--	--	3	100	17	100	3	18	14	82
Dentists (19-21)	14	1	100	--	--	1	100	13	100	1	8	12	92
Registered Nurses (19-31)	53	7	100	7	100	--	--	46	100	46	100	--	--
Practical Nurses (19-32)	41	24	100	24	100	--	--	17	100	17	100	--	--
Psychologists (19-42)	27	7	100	3	43	4	57	20	100	16	80	4	20
Dieticians (19-51)	11	1	100	1	100	--	--	10	100	10	100	--	--
Administrative (13)	405	215	100	207	96	8	4	190	100	190	100	--	--
Superintendents of Residential Schools (21-11)	34	--	--	--	--	--	--	34	100	34	100	--	--
Principals of Residential Schools (21-13)	31	--	--	--	--	--	--	31	100	31	100	--	--
Directors of Agencies for the Blind (21-21)	125	87	100	85	98	2	2	38	100	38	100	--	--
Assistant Dirsctors of Agencies for the Blind (21-22)	23	15	100	15	100	--	--	8	100	8	100	--	--
Supervisors of Sections for the Blind (21-31)	25	3	100	3	100	--	--	22	100	22	100	--	--
Superintendents of Work Shops for the Blind (21-41)	16	12	100	12	100	--	--	4	100	4	100	--	--
Superintendents of Homes for the Blind (21-51)	10	9	100	7	78	2	22	1	100	1	100	--	--
Public Relations Directors (21-62)	28	26	100	24	92	2	8	2	100	2	100	--	--
Treasurers (21-63)	39	14	100	14	100	--	--	25	100	25	100	--	--
Administrative Assistants (21-71)	24	14	100	14	100	--	--	10	100	10	100	--	--
Superintendents of Grounds and Buildings (21-81)	11	4	100	4	100	--	--	7	100	7	100	--	--
Sales Managers (21-91)	8	7	100	7	100	--	--	1	100	1	100	--	--
Assistant Resident Managers (21-99)	31	24	100	22	92	2	8	7	100	7	100	--	--
Technical (23)	978	353	100	295	84	58	16	625	100	608	97	17	3
Braille Typing Instructors (32-11)	20	2	100	1	50	1	50	18	100	16	89	2	11
Braille Instructors (32-12)	46	4	100	4	100	--	--	42	100	37	88	5	12
Supervisors of Work-Shops (33-11)	67	44	100	42	95	2	5	23	100	23	100	--	--
Assistant Work-Shop Supervisors (33-12)	17	10	100	9	90	1	10	7	100	7	100	--	--
Supervisors of Sections of Work Shops (33-13)	73	38	100	37	97	1	3	35	100	35	100	--	--
Instructors of Work-Shop Employees (33-21)	44	21	100	18	86	3	14	23	100	23	100	--	--
Home Industry Supervisors (34-12)	17	6	100	6	100	--	--	11	100	11	100	--	--
Supervisors, Vending Stands (34-31)	23	4	100	4	100	--	--	19	100	19	100	--	--
Representatives, Vending Stands (34-32)	70	13	100	12	92	1	8	57	100	57	100	--	--
Industrial Employment Agents (34-42)	22	5	100	5	100	--	--	17	100	17	100	--	--
Business Enterprise Instructors (34-99)	8	4	100	4	100	--	--	4	100	4	100	--	--
Braille Editors (35-11)	9	9	100	6	67	3	33	--	--	--	--	--	--
Braille Printers (35-12)	16	16	100	15	94	1	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Braille Transcribers and Proof Readers (35-14)	37	31	100	9	29	22	71	6	100	4	67	2	33
Braille Stereotypers (35-15)	28	26	100	23	88	3	12	2	100	2	100	--	--
Braille Bookbinders (35-18)	33	33	100	30	91	3	9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Talking Book, Slate and Map Workers (35-19)	46	46	100	29	63	17	37	--	--	--	--	--	--
Head Matrons (36-11)	20	5	100	5	100	--	--	15	100	15	100	--	--
House Parents (36-12)	317	5	100	5	100	--	--	312	100	308	99	4	1
Assistant House Parents (36-13)	27	--	--	--	--	--	--	27	100	23	85	4	15
Guide Dog Trainers (37-12)	19	19	100	19	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Guide Dog Kennel Managers (37-99)	8	8	100	8	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales Agents for Products Made by the Blind (38-11)	11	4	100	4	100	--	--	7	100	7	100	--	--

1/ An additional 31 occupations were combined with related ones because they were insufficiently represented to be shown separately.
2/ 414 positions (estimated 382 full-time and 34 part-time) were not reported by occupation.

422772 O - 57 - 3

TABLE 14: Number of paid full-time Professional, Administrative, and Technical staff members reported by private and public agencies, by occupation and type of employing agency, September 30, 1955.

Occupation	Total paid full-time staff members reported	Type of employing agency: Private			Public						
		Total	National	State and local	Total	Specialized agencies for the blind	General public welfare and vocational rehabilitation agencies	Residential schools	Public schools	Veterans Administration hospitals	Libraries
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
TOTAL (69) 1/											
Number	2/ 3,257	736	205	531	2,521	765	158	1,331	169	62	36
Percent	100	23	6	16	77	23	5	41	5	2	1
Professional (33)											
Number	1,957	234	23	211	1,723	516	117	858	151	50	31
Percent	100	12	1	11	88	25	6	44	8	3	2
Nursery and Kindergarten Teachers (11-11)	71	12	---	12	59	3	---	45	11	--	--
Grade School Teachers (11-12)	431	---	---	---	431	12	---	320	99	--	--
Secondary School Teachers (11-13)	112	2	2	---	110	1	---	100	9	--	--
Supervising Teachers (11-21)	25	2	---	2	23	1	---	17	5	--	--
Supervisors of Special Education (11-22)	18	---	---	---	18	---	---	---	18	--	--
Music Directors (11-31)	7	1	---	1	6	---	---	6	---	--	--
Music Teachers (11-32)	92	---	---	---	92	---	---	90	2	--	--
Physicsl Education Teachers (12-12)	48	---	---	---	48	---	---	48	---	--	--
Vocational Training Teachers (12-22)	71	---	---	---	71	1	---	70	---	--	--
Home Economic Teschers (12-32)	37	5	---	5	32	---	---	32	---	--	--
Teachers of Arts and Crafts (12-42)	39	7	---	7	32	4	4	24	---	--	--
Case Work Supervisors (13-11)	50	18	1	17	32	19	13	---	---	--	--
Case Workers (13-12)	213	52	2	50	161	106	41	6	7	1	--
Recreation Workers (13-21)	24	22	1	21	2	1	---	1	---	--	--
Social and Recreation Workers n.e.c. (13-99)	12	9	6	3	3	2	1	---	---	--	--
Vocational Counselors (14-11)	173	10	---	10	163	143	19	---	---	1	--
Supervisors of Vocational Rehabilitation (14-12)	33	4	---	4	29	27	2	---	---	--	--
Placement Workers (14-21)	26	2	---	2	24	15	9	---	---	--	--
Rehabilitation Supervisors (15-11)	7	1	---	1	6	1	---	---	---	5	--
Orientors (15-12)	56	7	---	7	49	14	---	6	---	29	--
Occupational Therapists (15-22)	14	3	---	3	11	---	---	2	---	9	--
Rehabilitation Workers (15-99)	3	2	2	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	--
Supervisors ,Home Teachers (16-11)	14	2	---	2	12	10	2	---	---	--	--
Home Teachers (16-12)	198	34	2	32	164	138	26	---	---	--	--
Librarians (18-11)	39	4	4	---	35	---	---	12	---	--	23
Assistant Librarians (18-12)	12	---	---	---	12	---	---	4	---	--	8
Physicians and Psychiatrists (19-11)	4	---	---	---	4	1	---	3	---	--	--
Opthalmologists and Optometrists (19-12)	3	---	---	---	3	1	---	---	---	2	--
Dentists (19-21)	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	1	---	--	--
Registered Nurses (19-31)	53	7	1	6	46	11	---	34	---	1	--
Practical Nurses (19-32)	41	24	---	24	17	1	---	16	---	--	--
Psychologists (19-42)	19	3	1	2	16	3	---	12	---	1	--
Dieticians (19-51)	11	1	1	---	10	1	---	9	---	--	--
Administrative (13)											
Number	397	207	40	167	190	71	13	98	---	5	3
Percent	100	52	10	42	48	18	3	25	---	1	1
Superintendents of Residential Schools (21-11)	34	---	---	---	34	---	---	34	---	--	--
Principals of Residential Schools (21-13)	31	---	---	---	31	---	---	31	---	--	--
Directors of Agencies for the Blind (21-21)	123	85	16	69	38	33	3	2	---	--	--
Assistant Directors of Agencies for the Blind (21-22)	23	15	7	8	8	7	1	---	---	--	--
Supervisors of Sections for the Blind (21-31)	25	3	---	3	22	7	8	---	---	5	2
Superintendents of Work Shops for the Blind (21-41)	16	12	---	12	4	3	1	---	---	--	--
Superintendents of Homes for the Blind (21-51)	8	7	---	7	1	---	---	1	---	--	--
Public Relations Directors (21-62)	26	24	6	18	2	1	---	1	---	--	--
Treasurers (21-63)	39	14	3	11	25	9	---	15	---	--	1
Administrative Assistants (21-71)	24	14	4	10	10	8	---	2	---	--	--
Superintendents of Grounds and Buildings (21-81)	11	4	---	4	7	1	---	6	---	--	--
Sales Managers (21-91)	8	7	1	6	1	1	---	---	---	--	--
Assistant Resident Managers (21-99)	29	22	3	19	7	1	---	6	---	--	--
Technical (23)											
Number	903	295	142	153	608	178	28	375	18	7	2
Percent	100	33	16	17	67	20	3	41	2	1	3/
Braille Typing Instructors (32-11)	17	1	---	1	16	1	---	15	---	--	--
Braille Instructors (32-12)	41	4	1	3	37	3	---	10	18	5	1
Supervisors of Work Shops (33-11)	65	42	1	41	23	18	5	---	---	--	--
Assistant Work-Shop Supervisors (33-12)	16	9	---	9	7	5	2	---	---	--	--
Supervisors of Sections of Work-Shops (33-13)	72	37	---	37	35	25	9	1	---	--	--
Instructors of Work-Shop Employees (33-21)	41	18	---	18	23	21	---	---	---	2	--
Home Industry Supervisors (34-12)	17	6	1	5	11	11	---	---	---	--	--
Supervisors, Vending Stands (34-31)	23	4	---	4	19	16	3	---	---	--	--
Representatives, Vending Stands (34-32)	69	12	---	12	57	48	9	---	---	--	--
Industrial Employment Agents (34-42)	22	5	---	5	17	17	---	---	---	--	--
Business Interprise Instructors (34-99)	8	4	1	3	4	4	---	---	---	--	--
Braille Editors (35-11)	6	6	6	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--
Braille Printers (35-12)	15	15	13	2	---	---	---	---	---	--	--
Braille Transcribers and Proof Readers (35-14)	13	9	9	---	4	1	---	2	---	--	1
Braille Stereotypers(35-15)	25	23	23	---	2	---	---	2	---	--	--
Braille Bookbinders (35-18)	30	30	30	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--
Talking Book, Slate and Map Workers (35-19)	29	29	29	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--
Head Matrons (36-11)	20	5	---	5	15	1	---	14	---	--	--
House Parents (36-12)	313	5	1	4	308	---	---	308	---	--	--
Assistant House Parents (36-13)	23	---	---	---	23	---	---	23	---	--	--
Guide Dog Trainers (37-12)	19	19	19	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--
Guide Dog Kennel Managers (37-99)	8	8	8	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--
Sales Agents for Products Made by the Blind (38-11)	11	4	---	4	7	7	---	---	---	--	--

1/ An additional 31 occupations were combined with related ones because they were insufficiently represented to be shown separately.
2/ An estimated 382 additional full-time positions were not reported by occupation by cooperating agencies.
3/ Less than 0.5 of one percent.

TABLE 15: Number of vacancies in Professional, Administrative and Technical occupations September 1955, for which private and public agencies were actively recruiting paid personnel, by occupation and annual salary offered.

Occupation 1/	Number of positions reported vacant in			Annual salary offered 2/										
	All agencies reporting	Private agencies	Public agencies	All vacancies for which salary offer reported	$2000-2499	$2500-2999	$3000-3249	$3250-3499	$3500-3749	$3750-3999	$4000-4249	$4250-4499	$4500-4999	$5000 and over
TOTAL (35)	103	32	71	3/ 92	10	7	14	7	14	8	12	8	3	9
Professional (17)	68	17	51	60	6	3	10	4	8	7	10	7	1	4
Nursery and Kindergarten Teachers (11-11)	1	--	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grade School Teachers (11-12)	9	--	9	6	--	--	1	1	1	3	--	--	--	--
Supervisors of Special Education (11-22)	1	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Physical Education Teachers (12-12)	1	--	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vocstional Training Teachers (12-22)	1	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
Teachers of Arts and Crafts (12-42)	2	--	2	2	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--
Case Workers (13-12)	15	9	6	11	1	1	1	1	--	2	5	--	--	--
Recreation Workers (13-21)	1	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
Social and Recreation Workers, n.e.c. (13-99)	1	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Vocational Counselors (14-11)	16	2	14	15	--	--	4	1	1	1	2	6	--	--
Supervisors of Vocational Rehabilitation (14-12)	2	1	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1
Orientors (15-12)	4	2	2	4	--	--	1	--	1	--	2	--	--	--
Occupational Therapists (15-22)	1	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
Rehabilitation Workers (15-99)	1	--	1	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Home Teachers (16-12)	10	--	10	10	3	2	2	1	1	--	1	--	--	--
Assistant Librarians (18-12)	1	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--
Ophthalmologists and Optometrists (19-12)	1	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Administrative (7)	9	3	6	9	--	--	2	1	2	--	--	1	--	3
Principals of Residential Schools (21-13)	1	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
Directors of Agencies for the Blind (21-21)	1	1	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assistant Directors of Agencies for the Blind (21-22)	2	--	2	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Supervisors of Sections for the Blind (21-31)	2	--	2	2	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Superintendents of Work Shops for the Blind (21-41)	1	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Superintendents of Grounds and Buildings (21-81)	1	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
Assistant Resident Managers (21-99)	1	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
Technical (11)	26	12	14	23	4	4	2	2	4	1	2	--	2	2
Supervisors of Work Shops (33-11)	4	4	--	4	1	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	1	--
Instructors of Work-Shop Employees (33-21)	1	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
Home Industry Supervisors (34-12)	1	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--
Supervisors, Vending Stands (34-31)	1	--	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Representatives, Vending Stands (34-32)	4	--	4	3	--	--	1	--	2	--	--	--	--	--
Industrial Employment Agents (34-42)	5	--	5	5	--	--	--	2	--	--	2	--	--	1
Braille Stereotypers (35-15)	2	2	--	2	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Talking Book, Slate and Map Workers (35-19)	1	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Head Matrons (36-11)	1	--	1	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
House Parents (36-12)	3	1	2	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Guide Dog Trainers (37-12)	3	3	1	3	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--

1/ If occupation is not shown, no vacancies were reported.
2/ Cash salary only; whether or not maintenance is furnished was not reported.
3/ No salary was reported for 11 vacancies.

TABLE 16: Number of vacancies in Professional, Administrative and Technical occupations, September 1955, for which private and public agencies were actively recruiting paid personnel, by occupation and size of agency.

Occupation 1/	Number of employees in corresponding full-time positions			Number of positions vacant			Size of agency 2/							
	Total	Private	Public	Total	Private	Public	Under 5 workers	5-9 workers	10-14 workers	15-24 workers	25-34 workers	35-49 workers	50-74 workers	75 and over
TOTAL (35)	2,316	467	1,849	103	32	71	17	12	13	13	11	12	13	12
Professional (17)	1,419	162	1,257	68	17	51	10	11	9	6	5	8	12	7
Nursery and Kindergarten Teachers (11-11)	71	12	59	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
Grade School Teachers (11-12)	431	--	431	9	--	9	3	--	3	--	--	1	2	--
Supervisors of Special Education (11-22)	18	--	18	1	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Physical Education Teachers (12-12)	48	--	48	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Vocational Training Teachers (12-22)	71	--	71	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
Teachers of Arts and Crafts (12-42)	39	7	32	2	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Case Workers (13-12)	213	52	161	15	9	6	5	4	1	2	--	2	1	--
Recreation Workers (13-21)	24	22	2	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
Social and Recreation Workers, n.e.c. (13-99)	12	9	3	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
Vocational Counselors (14-11)	173	10	163	16	2	14	--	2	1	2	2	--	5	4
Supervisors of Vocational Rehabilitation (14-12)	33	4	29	2	1	1	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--
Orientors (15-12)	56	7	49	4	2	2	--	2	--	--	--	1	1	--
Occupational Therapists (15-22)	14	3	11	1	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Home Teachers (16-12)	198	34	164	10	--	10	--	2	3	1	1	2	1	--
Assistant Librarians (18-12)	12	--	12	1	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ophthalmologists and Optometrists (19-12)	3	--	3	1	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--
Rehabilitation Workers (15-99)	3	2	1	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
Administrative (7)	258	141	117	9	3	6	1	--	2	1	3	--	1	1
Principals of Residential Schools (21-13)	31	--	31	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Directors of Agencies for the Blind (21-21)	123	85	38	1	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assistant Directors of Agencies for the Blind (21-22)	23	15	8	2	--	2	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--
Supervisors of Sections for the Blind (21-32)	25	3	22	2	--	2	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--
Superintendents of Work Shops for the Blind (21-41)	16	12	4	1	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--
Superintendents of Grounds and Buildings (21-81)	11	4	7	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
Assistant Resident Managers (21-99)	29	22	7	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
Technical (11)	639	164	475	26	12	14	6	1	2	6	3	4	--	4
Supervisors of Work Shops (33-11)	65	42	23	4	4	--	2	--	1	1	--	--	--	--
Instructors of Work-Shop Employees (33-21)	41	18	23	1	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
Home Industry Supervisors (34-12)	17	6	11	1	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Supervisors, Vending Stands (34-31)	23	4	19	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
Representatives, Vending Stands (34-32)	69	12	57	4	--	4	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	2
Industrial Employment Agents (34-42)	22	5	17	5	--	5	1	--	--	3	--	1	--	--
Braille Stereotypers (35-15)	25	23	2	2	2	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Talking Book, Slate and Map Workers (35-19)	29	29	--	1	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Head Matrons (36-11)	20	5	15	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
House Parents (36-12)	313	5	308	3	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	2
Guide Dog Trainers (37-12)	15	15	--	3	3	--	--	--	--	1	2	--	--	--

1/ If occupation is not shown, no vacancies were reported.
2/ Based on total number of paid employees in work for the blind.

TABLE 17: Number of vacancies reported in Professional, Administrative and Technical occupations, September 1955, for which private and public agencies were actively recruiting paid personnel, by occupation and geographical region.

Occupation 1/	Number of employees in corresponding full-time positions			Number of positions vacant			Geographical region 2/									
	Total	Private	Public	Total	Private	Public	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
TOTAL (35)	2,316	467	1,849	103	32	71	11	23	7	14	21	10	8	2	7	3/
Professional (17)	1,419	162	1,257	68	17	51	10	16	2	9	12	8	5	2	4	-
Nursery and Kindergarten Teachers (11-11)	71	12	59	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade School Teachers (11-12)	431	-	431	9	-	9	-	3	-	4	-	1	-	-	1	-
Supervisors of Special Education (11-22)	18	-	18	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Physical Education Teachers (12-12)	48	-	48	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vocational Training Teachers (12-22)	71	-	71	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Teachers of Arts and Crafts (12-42)	39	7	32	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Case Workers (13-12)	213	52	161	15	9	6	-	3	2	3	5	-	2	-	-	-
Recreation Workers (13-21)	24	22	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Social and Recreation Workers n.e.c.	12	9	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Vocational Counselors (14-11) (13-99)	173	10	163	16	2	14	6	4	-	-	2	1	1	1	1	-
Supervisors of Vocational Rehabilitation (14-12)	33	4	29	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Orientors (15-12)	56	7	49	4	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Occupational Therapists (15-22)	14	3	11	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Rehabilitation Workers (15-99)	3	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Home Teachers (16-12)	198	34	164	10	-	10	2	1	-	2	1	3	1	-	-	-
Assistant Librarians (18-12)	12	-	12	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmologists and Optometriats (19-12)	3	-	3	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative (7)	258	141	117	9	3	6	1	-	1	1	3	1	1	-	1	-
Principals of Residential Schools (21-13)	31	-	31	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Directors of Agencies for the Blind (21-21)	123	85	38	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Assistant Directors of Agencies for the Blind (21-22)	23	15	8	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Supervisors of Sections for the Blind (21-31)	25	3	22	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Superintendents of Work Shops for the Blind (21-41)	16	12	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Superintendents of Grounds and Building (21-81)	11	4	7	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistant Resident Managers (21-99)	29	22	7	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical (11)	639	164	475	26	12	14	-	7	4	4	6	1	2	-	2	-
Supervisors of Work Shops (33-11)	65	42	23	4	4	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Instructors of Work-Shop Employees (33-21)	41	18	23	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Home Industry Supervisors (34-12)	17	6	11	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Supervisors, Vending Stands (34-31)	23	4	19	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Representatives, Vending Stands (34-32)	69	12	57	4	-	4	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial Employment Agents (34-42)	22	5	17	5	-	5	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-
Braille Stereotypers (35-15)	25	23	2	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Talking Book, Slate and Map Workers (35-19)	29	29	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Head Matrons (36-11)	20	5	15	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
House Parents (36-12)	313	5	308	3	1	2	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Guide Dog Trainers (37-12)	15	15	-	3	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

1/ If occupation is not shown, no vacancies were reported.
2/ For states included in regions, see Table 3, footnote 1.
3/ No known private agencies in Region X.

TABLE 18: Stated policy of private and public agencies with respect to employing handicapped personnel, by type of agency and type of handicap, 1955.

Type of agency	Total agencies reporting		Number and percent of agencies employing: Handicapped personnel of various types		Totally blind		Partially sighted but legally blind (20/200 or less)		Visually handicapped (20/70-20/200)		Otherwise disabled	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
TOTAL 1/	301	100	228	76	182	60	162	54	123	41	90	30
Private agencies	123	100	96	78	73	59	67	54	44	36	33	27
National	22	100	19	86	16	73	13	59	8	36	6	27
State and local	101	100	77	76	57	56	54	53	36	36	27	27
Public agencies	178	100	132	74	109	61	95	53	79	44	57	32
Specialized agencies for the blind	39	100	38	97	38	97	32	82	25	64	16	41
General public welfare and vocational rehabilitation agencies	17	100	16	94	14	82	11	65	9	53	9	53
Residential schools	45	100	43	96	37	82	38	84	35	78	18	40
Public schools	47	100	16	34	8	17	5	11	5	11	8	17
Veterans Administration hospitals	10	100	8	80	6	60	3	30	2	20	3	30
Libraries	20	100	11	55	6	30	6	30	3	15	3	15

1/ Unduplicated total of agencies employing handicapped personnel. Percentages with respect to each type of handicap are based on total agencies reporting and therefore do not add to 100.

TABLE 19: Stated policy of private and public agencies with respect to employing handicapped personnel, by size of agency and type of handicap, 1955.

Size of agency 1/	Total agencies reporting	Number of agencies employing: Handicapped personnel of various types	Totally blind	Partially sighted but legally blind (20/200 or less)	Visually handicapped (20/70-20/200)	Otherwise disabled
TOTAL						
Number	2/ 301	228	182	162	123	90
Percent	100	76	60	54	41	30
Private agencies						
Number	123	96	73	67	44	33
Percent	100	78	59	54	36	27
Under 5 workers	40	23	14	14	6	4
5- 9 workers	30	26	21	17	10	4
10-14 workers	17	14	10	11	7	7
16-24 workers	19	16	12	10	10	8
25-34 workers	1	1	1	1	1	1
35-49 workers	5	5	4	4	2	2
50-74 workers	5	5	5	4	2	2
75-99 workers	3/	-	-	-	-	-
100 and over	6	6	6	6	6	5
Public agencies						
Number	178	132	109	95	79	57
Percent	100	74	61	53	44	32
Under 5 workers	60	28	19	12	6	12
5- 9 workers	30	21	13	13	9	10
10-14 workers	10	8	7	6	4	2
16-24 workers	17	14	13	8	11	4
25-34 workers	16	16	13	13	10	7
35-49 workers	9	9	9	8	6	3
50-74 workers	17	17	16	16	14	8
75-99 workers	8	8	8	8	8	4
100 and over	11	11	11	11	11	7

1/ Based on total number of paid employees in work for the blind.
2/ Unduplicated total of agencies employing handicapped personnel. Percentages with respect to each type of handicap are based on total agencies reporting and therefore do not add to 100.
3/ No private agencies in this size group.

TABLE 20: Distribution of minimum salaries paid 1/ for full time professional positions by occupation, private and public agencies, September 1955.

Occupation	Median annual salary	Total positions for which salary was reported	Under $2000	$2000 -2499	$2500 -2749	$2750 -2999	$3000 -3249	$3250 -3499	$3500 -3749	$3750 -3999	$4000 -4249	$4250 -4499	$4500 -4999	$5000 -5499	$5500 -5999	$6000 -6499	$6500 -6999	$7000 and over
			All agencies															
TOTAL ALL AGENCIES 2/																		
Number	$3360	1,751	115	194	239	92	156	184	224	99	143	79	97	61	14	22	8	24
Percent	-	100	7	11	13	5	9	11	13	6	8	5	6	3	1	1	3/	1
Nursery and Kindergarten Teachers (11-11)	3000	63	2	8	9	12	4	5	3	4	9	-	1	1	-	5	-	-
Grade School Teachers (11-12)	3300	355	35	61	64	5	10	32	63	28	34	1	11	8	1	2	-	-
Secondary School Teachers (11-13)	2700	101	6	17	32	4	6	12	11	2	5	-	1	1	-	1	-	3
Supervising Teachers (11-21)	5110	21	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	1	1	2	5	2	1	2	3
Supervisors of Special Education (11-22)	7000	17	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	1	9
Music Directors (11-31)	4025	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Music Teachers (11-32)	2700	77	8	17	18	2	7	11	7	-	3	3	-	-	-	1	-	-
Physical Education Teachers (12-12)	2600	41	3	14	8	2	4	4	3	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vocational Training Teachers (12-22)	2650	64	11	12	14	4	6	2	9	1	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Home Economics Teachers (12-32)	2763	37	4	1	8	4	2	6	2	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers of Arts and Crafts (12-42)	2700	37	7	7	7	5	-	2	4	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Case Work Supervisors (13-11)	4380	48	-	-	1	1	-	-	8	6	6	7	6	7	2	1	-	3
Case Workers (13-12)	3480	201	1	5	7	18	41	31	58	7	20	1	8	1	-	-	3	-
Recreation Workers (13-21)	2850	16	-	3	5	-	1	-	4	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Social and Recreation Workers, n.e.c. (13-99)	4500	11	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	5	-	-	-	-	1
Vocational Counselors (14-11)	4056	172	-	-	-	-	13	19	22	23	40	33	5	14	3	-	-	-
Supervisors of Vocational Rehabilitation (14-12)	4770	30	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	2	2	11	5	2	2	1	-
Placement Workers (14-21)	3336	25	-	-	-	-	9	11	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rehabilitation Supervisors (15-11)	5335	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
Orientors (15-12)	4480	53	6	2	1	1	2	2	4	-	5	4	25	1	-	-	-	-
Occupational Therapists (15-22)	4525	14	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	8	1	-	-	-	-
Supervisors, Home Teachers (16-11)	4320	14	-	-	1	-	-	3	2	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	-	-
Home Teachers (16-12)	2880	193	15	24	49	22	32	25	4	18	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Librarians (18-11)	3640	37	-	-	4	3	4	3	6	2	-	4	4	2	4	-	1	-
Assistant Librarians (18-12)	3415	11	3	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Registered Nurses (19-31)	2784	42	3	7	5	6	5	7	1	-	2	5	-	1	-	-	-	-
Practical Nurses (19-32)	1920	21	11	4	3	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Psychologists (19-42)	3936	19	-	2	1	-	2	1	3	1	-	1	1	3	-	2	-	2
Dieticians (19-51)	3187	10	-	2	1	1	1	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
			Private agencies															
Total Private Agencies 2/																		
Number	$3480	178	12	17	24	13	12	12	21	11	15	5	15	11	5	4	-	1
Percent	-	100	7	10	13	7	7	7	12	6	8	3	8	6	3	2	-	1
Nursery and Kindergarten Teachers (11-11)	2700	7	-	-	4	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers of Arts and Crafts (12-42)	2730	6	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Case Work Supervisors (13-11)	4100	16	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	3	-	1	-	4	2	1	-	-
Case Workers (13-12)	3600	42	1	3	4	4	-	6	6	5	10	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Recreation Workers (13-21)	2850	14	-	3	4	-	1	-	3	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Social and Recreation Workers, n.e.c (13-99)	4500	8	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	1
Vocational Counselors (14-11)	4765	10	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	2	3	-	-	-
Home Teachers (16-12)	2700	30	3	6	7	5	6	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Registered Nurses (19-31)	2708	6	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Practical Nurses (19-32)	1740	7	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Public agencies															
Total Public Agencies 2/																		
Number	$3350	1,573	103	177	215	79	144	172	203	98	128	74	82	50	9	18	8	23
Percent	-	100	7	11	13	5	9	11	13	6	8	5	5	3	1	1	1	1
Nursery and Kindergarten Teachers (11-11)	3120	56	2	8	5	11	4	4	2	4	9	-	1	1	-	2	-	-
Grade School Teachers (11-12)	3300	355	35	61	64	5	10	32	63	28	34	1	11	8	1	2	-	-
Secondary School Teachers (11-13)	2700	101	6	17	32	4	6	12	11	2	5	-	1	1	-	1	-	3
Supervising Teachers (11-21)	5110	19	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	1	5	2	1	2	3
Supervisors of Special Education (11-22)	7000	17	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	1	9
Music Teachers (11-32)	2700	77	8	17	18	2	7	11	7	-	3	3	-	-	-	1	-	-
Physical Education Teachers (12-12)	2600	41	3	14	8	2	4	4	3	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vocational Training Teachers (12-22)	2650	64	11	12	14	4	6	2	9	1	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Home Economics Teachers (12-32)	2750	32	3	6	7	4	2	4	2	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers of Arts and Crafts (12-42)	2700	31	6	6	6	4	-	1	3	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Case Work Supervisors (13-11)	4380	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	6	6	6	3	-	-	-	3
Case Workers (13-12)	3400	159	-	2	3	14	41	25	52	2	10	-	6	1	-	-	3	-
Vocational Counselors (14-11)	4056	162	-	-	-	-	12	19	21	22	39	33	4	12	-	-	-	-
Supervisors of Vocational Rehabilitation (14-12)	4740	27	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	2	2	9	4	2	2	1	-
Placement Workers (14-21)	3336	24	-	-	-	-	9	11	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rehabilitation Supervisors (15-11)	5358	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
Orientors (15-12)	4525	49	6	1	1	1	1	2	3	-	5	4	24	1	-	-	-	-
Occupational Therapists (15-22)	4525	11	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	-	-	-	-
Supervisors, Home Teachers (16-11)	4320	12	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	-
Home Teachers (16-12)	2880	163	12	18	42	17	26	25	3	17	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Librarians (18-11)	3705	33	-	-	3	2	3	3	5	2	-	4	3	2	4	-	1	-
Assistant Librarians (18-12)	3415	11	3	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Registered Nurses (19-31)	2892	36	1	6	5	6	3	7	1	-	2	4	-	1	-	-	-	-
Practical Nurses (19-32)	2160	14	7	2	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Psychologists (19-42)	3625	16	-	2	1	-	2	1	3	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	2
Dieticians (19-51)	3124	9	-	2	1	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

1/ These rates do not include cash value of maintenance when such is provided by employer where agency pays only a single rate, that is considered to be both the minimum and maximum rate.
2/ Totals include data for occupations not shown separately.
3/ Less than 0.5 of one percent.

TABLE 21: Distribution of maximum salaries paid 1/ for full-time professional positions by occupation, private and public agencies, September 1955.

Occupation	Median annual salary	Total positions for which salary was reported	Under $2000	$2000 - 2499	$2500 - 2749	$2750 - 2999	$3000 - 3249	$3250 - 3499	$3500 - 3749	$3750 - 3999	$4000 - 4249	$4250 - 4499	$4500 - 4999	$5000 - 5499	$5500 - 5999	$6000 - 6499	$6500 - 6999	$7000 - 7999	$8000 and over
All agencies																			
TOTAL ALL AGENCIES 2/																			
Number	$4370	1,751	37	38	40	43	72	120	170	110	193	114	287	204	86	89	83	48	17
Percent	-	100	2	2	2	2	4	7	10	6	11	7	16	12	5	5	5	3	1
Nursery and Kindergarten Teachers (11-11)	4680	63	-	1	-	1	19	5	6	-	6	-	10	5	-	6	9	1	-
Grade School Teachers (11-12)	4740	355	1	11	9	-	-	26	43	12	61	1	67	34	20	18	32	20	-
Secondary School Teachers (11-13)	4230	101	2	-	1	-	4	10	10	-	27	-	19	13	3	1	7	4	-
Supervising Teachers (11-21)	6210	21	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	1	1	2	1	-	2	2	5	3
Supervisors of Special Education (11-22)	7200	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	-	8	3
Music Directors (11-31)	4179	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Music Teachers (11-32)	4230	77	2	-	2	-	4	5	6	3	20	3	17	8	3	1	3	-	-
Physical Education Teachers (12-12)	4020	41	-	1	2	1	-	3	11	2	5	-	7	5	2	-	2	-	-
Vocational Training Teachers (12-22)	4100	64	2	1	2	1	-	3	14	1	13	4	15	5	3	-	-	-	-
Home Economics Teachers (12-32)	3900	37	3	1	2	3	-	3	5	2	6	1	6	2	2	-	1	-	-
Teachers of Arts and Crafts (12-42)	3600	37	5	1	5	4	-	2	5	1	2	4	2	3	2	-	1	-	-
Case Work Supervisors (13-11)	5460	48	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	7	15	8	10	1	3	-
Case Workers (13-12)	4320	201	1	4	1	4	5	7	17	39	10	42	37	19	6	3	3	3	-
Recreation Workers (13-21)	3852	16	-	-	1	2	-	3	2	1	1	1	-	3	-	2	-	-	-
Social and Recreation Workers, n.e.c. (13-99)	6500	11	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	1
Vocational Counselors (14-11)	4896	172	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	10	9	34	32	53	3	24	1	-	3
Supervisors of Vocational Rehabilitation (14-12)	5646	30	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	8	9	5	1	2	1
Placement Workers (14-21)	4600	25	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	11	-	-	10	3	-	-	-	-	-
Rehabilitation Supervisors (15-11)	5335	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	2	-	-
Orientors (15-12)	5335	53	6	1	-	1	5	-	2	-	1	5	4	6	15	2	5	-	-
Occupational Therapists (15-22)	5740	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	1	-	6	2	1	-	-
Supervisors, Home Teachers (15-11)	5010	14	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	4	3	2	2	-	-	-
Home Teachers (16-12)	3480	193	2	8	6	19	21	42	22	19	16	3	33	-	1	1	-	-	-
Librarians (18-11)	4320	37	-	-	3	-	4	2	5	2	1	4	2	7	-	1	6	-	-
Assistant Librarians (18-12)	3925	11	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Registered Nurses (19-31)	3808	42	3	4	3	2	1	4	4	3	8	4	1	4	-	1	-	-	-
Practical Nurses (19-32)	2378	21	10	2	1	1	2	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Psychologists (19-42)	4776	19	-	-	-	-	2	1	4	-	1	-	3	3	-	1	1	2	1
Dieticians (19-51)	3500	10	-	1	1	-	2	1	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private agencies																			
Total Private Agencies 2/																			
Number	$3960	178	11	9	8	17	11	8	21	7	10	8	15	26	4	7	9	1	6
Percent	-	100	6	5	4	10	6	4	12	4	6	4	8	16	2	4	5	1	3
Nursery and Kindergarten Teachers (11-11)	3300	7	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers of Arts and Crafts (12-42)	3070	6	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Case Work Supervisors (13-11)	5460	16	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	5	2	3	1	-	-
Case Workers (13-12)	4040	42	1	2	1	4	3	2	3	3	5	1	4	9	1	-	3	-	-
Recreation Workers (13-21)	3750	14	-	-	1	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	3	-	2	-	-	-
Social and Recreation Workers, n.e.c. (13-99)	6500	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	1
Vocational Counselors (14-11)	5290	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	1	-	-	-	3
Home Teachers (16-12)	2900	30	2	4	3	8	4	1	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Registered Nurses (19-31)	4010	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Practical Nurses (19-32)	1740	7	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public agencies																			
Total Public Agencies 2/																			
Number	$4400	1,573	26	29	32	26	61	112	149	103	183	106	272	178	82	82	74	47	11
Percent	-	100	2	2	2	2	4	7	9	7	12	7	16	11	5	5	5	3	1
Nursery and Kindergarten Teachers (11-11)	4740	56	-	1	-	-	11	4	4	-	6	-	10	4	-	6	9	1	-
Grade School Teachers (11-12)	4740	355	1	11	9	-	-	26	43	12	61	1	67	34	20	18	32	20	-
Secondary School Teachers (11-13)	4230	101	2	-	1	-	4	10	10	-	27	-	19	13	3	1	7	4	-
Supervising Teachers (11-21)	6500	19	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	2	2	5	3
Supervisors of Special Education (11-22)	7200	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	8	3
Music Teachers (11-32)	4230	77	2	-	2	-	4	5	6	3	20	3	17	8	3	1	3	-	-
Physical Education Teachers (12-12)	4020	41	-	1	2	1	-	3	11	2	5	-	7	5	2	-	2	-	-
Vocational Training Teachers (12-22)	4100	64	2	1	2	1	-	3	14	1	13	4	15	5	3	-	-	-	-
Home Economics Teachers (12-32)	4020	22	2	1	2	3	-	3	4	-	3	1	6	2	2	-	1	-	-
Teachers of Arts and Crafts (12-42)	3600	31	4	-	4	3	-	1	4	1	2	4	2	3	2	-	1	-	-
Case Work Supervisors (13-11)	5603	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	10	6	7	-	3	-
Case Workers (13-12)	4320	159	-	2	-	-	2	5	14	36	5	41	33	10	5	3	-	3	-
Vocational Counselors (14-11)	4896	162	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	10	9	34	31	48	2	24	1	-	-
Supervisors of Vocational Rehabilitation (14-12)	5646	27	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	9	4	1	1	1
Placement Workers (14-21)	4332	24	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	11	-	-	9	3	-	-	-	-	-
Rehabilitation Supervisors (15-11)	5793	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	2	-	-	-
Orientors (15-12)	5335	49	6	1	-	1	4	-	1	-	1	5	2	6	15	2	5	-	-
Occupational Therapists (15-22)	5740	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	6	2	1	-	-
Supervisors, Home Teachers	5160	12	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	3	2	2	-	-	-
Home Teachers (16-12)	3666	163	-	4	3	11	17	41	18	18	14	3	33	-	1	-	-	-	-
Librarians (18-11)	4320	33	-	-	2	-	3	2	4	2	1	4	2	7	-	1	5	-	-
Assistant Librarians (18-12)	3925	11	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Registered Nurses (19-31)	3808	36	1	4	3	2	1	4	3	3	6	1	1	4	-	1	-	-	-
Practical Nurses (19-32)	2912	14	6	-	-	1	2	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Psychologists (19-42)	4503	16	-	-	-	-	2	1	4	-	1	-	2	1	-	1	1	2	1
Dieticians (19-51)	3400	9	-	1	1	-	2	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ These rates do not include cash value of maintenance where such is provided by employer. Where agency pays only a single rate, that is considered to be both the minimum and maximum rate.

2/ Totals include data for occupations not shown separately.

TABLE 22: Distribution of minimum salaries paid 1/ for full-time administrative positions by occupation, private and public agencies, September 1955.

Occupations	Median annual salary	Total positions for which salary was reported	Under $2000	$2000 -2499	$2500 -2749	$2750 -2999	$3000 -3249	$3250 -3499	$3500 -3749	$3750 -3999	$4000 -4249	$4250 -4499	$4500 -4999	$5000 -5199	$5200 -5499	$5500 -5999	$6000 -6499	$6500 -6999	$7000 -7999	$8000 -8999	$9000 -9999	$10,000 -11,999	$12,000 and over
All agencies																							
TOTAL ALL AGENCIES 2/																							
Number	$5210	337	5	6	3	5	21	7	17	11	27	11	35	44	29	34	13	28	13	9	13	6
Percent	-	100	1	2	1	1	6	2	5	3	8	3	10	11	9	10	4	8	4	3	4	2
Superintendents of Residential Schools (21-11)	6500	30	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	5	2	4	2	7	-	-	4	2
Principals of Residential Schools (21-13)	5200	27	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	2	2	-	3	4	8	4	-	1	-	-	-	-
Directors of Agencies for the Blind (21-21)	5000	109	2	3	1	1	10	1	7	3	8	5	9	17	4	7	1	8	7	5	6	4
Assistant Directors of Agencies for the Blind (21-22)	6590	23	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	3	2	5	2	3	-	-
Supervisors of Sections for the Blind (21-31)	5952	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	4	5	3	3	2	1	-	1	-
Superintendents of Work Shops for the Blind (21-41)	5500	15	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	1	4	1	1	-	-	1	-
Superintendents of Homes for the Blind (21-51)	3800	6	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Relations Directors (21-62)	4668	16	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	1	-	3	3-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
Treasurers (21-63)	4500	34	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	8	3	5	5	2	1	1	2	2	-	-	-
Administrative Assistants (21-71)	4296	19	-	-	1	-	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
Superintendents of Grounds and Building (21-81)	5308	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-
Sales Managers (21-91)	6000	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	-
Assistant Resident Managers (21-99)	3920	16	1	2	1	-	1	-	2	1	2	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Private agencies																							
Total Private Agencies 2/																							
Number	5060	163	4	4	3	4	15	4	10	3	15	4	14	18	7	16	5	10	8	9	7	3
Percent	-	100	2	2	2	2	9	2	6	2	9	2	9	12	4	11	3	6	5	6	4	2
Directors of Agencies for the Blind (21-21)	5000	75	2	2	1	1	9	1	6	2	7	3	3	10	3	5	-	3	4-	5	5	3
Assistant Directors of Agencies for the Blind (21-22)	7200	15	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	5	1	3	-	-
Superintendents of Work Shops for the Blind (21-41)	5000	11	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	1	-
Public Relations Directors (21-62)	4836	15	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	3	3	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
Treasurers (21-63)	4600	11	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-
Administrative Assistants (21-71)	3900	9	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales Managers (21-91)	6100	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	-
Assistant Resident Managers (21-99)	4000	9	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Public agencies																							
Total Public Agencies 2/																							
Number	5380	174	1	2	-	1	6	3	7	8	12	7	21	26	22	18	8	18	5	-	6	3
Percent	-	100	1	1	-	1	3	2	4	5	7	4	12	14	13	10	5	10	3	-	3	2
Superintendents of Residential Schools (21-11)	6500	30	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	5	2	4	2	7	-	-	4	2
Principals of Residential Schools (21-13)	5200	27	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	2	2	-	3	4	8	4	-	1	-	-	-	-
Directors of Agencies for the Blind (21-21)	5208	34	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	6	7	1	2	1	5	3	-	1	1
Assistant Directors of Agencies for the Blind (21-22)	5880	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	2	-	1	-	-	-
Supervisors of Sections for the Blind (21-31)	5959	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	3	5	3	2	2	1	-	1	-
Treasurers (21-63)	4440	23	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	6	2	3	5	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Administrative Assistants (21-71)	4500	10	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Superintendents of Grounds and Buildings (21-81)	4810	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Assistant Resident Managers (21-99)	3600	7	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ These rates do not include cash value of maintenance when such is provided by employer. Where agency pays only a single rate, that is considered to be both the minimum and maximum rate.
2/ Totals include data for occupations not shown seperately.

TABLE 23: Distribution of maximum salaries paid 1/ for full-time administrative positions by occupation, private and public agencies, September 1955.

Occupation	Median annual salary	Total positions for which salary was reported	Under $2000	$2000 -2499	$2500 -2749	$2750 -2999	$3000 -3249	$3250 -3499	$3500 -3749	$3750 -3999	$4000 -4249	$4250 -4499	$4500 -4999	$5000 -5499	$5500 -5999	$6000 -6499	$6500 -6999	$7000 -7999	$8000 -8999	$9000 -9999	$10,000 -11,999	$12,000 and over
			All agencies																			
TOTAL ALL AGENCIES 2/																						
Number	$5980	337	5	4	2	6	11	5	8	7	22	7	29	37	27	37	23	43	25	10	16	13
Percent	-	100	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	2	7	2	9	11	8	11	7	13	7	3	5	4
Superintendents of Residential Schools (21-11)	7200	30	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	2	2	3	10	-	-	3	3
Principals of Residential Schools (21-13)	5760	27	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	4	3	6	4	3	3	-	-	-	-
Directors of Agencies for the Blind (21-21)	5508	109	2	2	1	1	6	1	6	3	9	3	6	13	4	11	3	8	8	8	5	9
Assistant Directors of Agencies for the Blind (21-22)	7200	23	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	2	5	4	-	4	1
Supervisors of Sections for the Blind (21-31)	6540	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	7	3	6	3	-	2	-
Superintendents of Work Shops for the Blind (21-41)	6000	15	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	2	3	1	-	3	-	1	-
Superintendents of Homes for the Blind (21-51)	4650	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Relations Directors (21-62)	5110	16	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	4	1	3	1	-	2	-	-	-
Treasurers (21-63)	5168	34	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	5	2	5	6	3	3	1	5	2	-	-	-
Administrative Assistants (21-71)	5460	19	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	4	1	2	2	1	2	-	-	-
Superintendents of Grounds and Buildings (21-81)	6150	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	2	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-
Sales Managers (21-91)	6000	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	-
Assistant Resident Managers (21-99)	4800	16	1	1	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	3	1	-	1	-	-
Total Private Agencies 2/			Private agencies																			
Number	$5470	163	4	3	2	5	8	4	5	4	14	3	13	18	8	12	7	17	13	7	7	9
Percent	-	100	2	2	1	3	5	2	3	2	9	2	8	12	5	7	4	11	8	4	4	6
Directors of Agencies for the Blind (21-21)	5000	75	2	1	1	1	6	1	4	3	9	2	5	9	3	3	-	6	4	5	2	8
Assistant Directors of Agencies for the Blind (21-22)	7200	15	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	4	2	-	3	1
Superintendents of Work Shops for the Blind (21-41)	5500	11	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	2	1	-	1	-	1	-
Public Relations Directors (21-62)	5200	15	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	4	1	3	1	-	2	-	-	-
Treasurers (21-63	5600	11	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-
Administrative Assistants (21-71)	5200	9	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Sales Managers (21-91)	7000	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-
Assistant-Resident Managers (21-99)	6500	9	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	-	1	-	-
Total Public Agencies 2/			Public agencies																			
Number	$6180	174	1	1	-	1	3	1	3	3	8	4	16	19	19	25	16	26	12	3	9	4
Percent	-	100	1	1	-	1	2	1	2	2	5	2	9	11	11	13	9	14	7	2	5	2
Superintendents of Residential Schools (21-11)	7200	30	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	2	2	3	10	-	-	3	3
Principals of Residential Schools (21-13)	5760	27	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	4	3	6	4	3	3	-	-	-	-
Directors of Agencies for the Blind (21-21)	6360	34	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	4	1	8	3	2	4	3	3	1
Assistant-Directors of Agencies for the Blind (21-22)	7128	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	2	-	1	-
Supervisors of Sections for the Blind (21-31)	6516	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	7	1	5	3	-	2	-
Treasurers (21-63)	5160	23	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	1	3	6	2	2	1	3	-	-	-	-
Administrative Assistants (21-71)	5532	10	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	-
Superintendents of Grounds and Buildings (21-81)	5620	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
Assistant Resident Managers (21-99)	4740	7	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ These rates do not include cash value of maintenance when such is provided by employer. Where agency pays only a single rate, that is considered to be both the minimum and maximum rate.

2/ Totals include data for occupations not shown separately.

TABLE 24: Distribution of minimum salaries paid 1/ for full-time technical positions by occupation, private and public agencies, September 1955.

Occupation	Median annual salary	Total positions for which salary was reported	Under $2000	$2000 -2499	$2500 -2749	$2750 -2999	$3000 -3249	$3250 -3499	$3500 -3749	$3750 -3999	$4000 -4249	$4250 -4499	$4500 -4999	$5000 -5499	$5500 -5999	$6000 and over
All agencies																
TOTAL ALL AGENCIES 2/																
Number	$2640	767	261	87	65	25	63	44	60	24	23	17	45	25	12	16
Percent		100	35	11	8	3	8	6	8	3	3	2	6	3	2	2
Braille Typing Instructore (32-11)	2580	15	1	5	6	1	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
Braille Instructors (32-12)	3400	31	4	2	5	--	2	3	5	1	--	--	6	1	1	1
Supervisors of Work Shops (33-11)	3300	59	6	6	4	1	11	3	4	3	3	2	5	4	3	4
Assistant Work-Shop Supervisors (33-12)	4200	14	1	1	1	2	1	--	--	--	2	--	2	2	--	2
Supervisors of Sections of Work Shops (33-13)	3000	56	12	4	5	5	6	3	1	6	1	--	9	4	--	--
Inetructors of Work-Shop Employes (33-21)	2600	39	12	3	6	--	9	1	3	1	--	1	1	2	--	--
Home Industry Supervisors (34-12)	3600	17	--	1	--	1	1	2	4	--	2	2	1	2	--	1
Supervisors, Vending Stands (34-31)	4375	23	--	--	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	2	5	3	1	1
Representatives, Vending Stands (34-32)	3540	67	--	4	--	4	6	15	13	4	1	7	10	3	--	--
Industrial Employment Agents (34-42)	3600	22	--	--	--	--	3	5	5	2	3	--	2	1	1	--
Business Interprise Instructors (34-99)	4025	8	--	1	--	--	--	2	1	--	--	1	2	--	--	1
Braille Editors (35-11)	4050	6	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	2	--	--	--	1	1
Braille Printers (35-12)	1560	15	10	3	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
Brailla Transcribers and Proof Readers (35-14)	2288	11	3	4	2	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Braille Stereotypers (35-15)	1560	24	17	2	--	1	2	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Braille Bookbindsrs (35-18)	1768	30	29	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Talking Book, Slate and Map Workers (35-19)	2860	28	8	2	2	4	1	1	--	1	2	2	--	--	3	2
Head Matrons (36-11)	2600	17	2	3	3	1	3	1	--	2	2	--	--	--	--	--
House Parents (36-12)	1800	231	137	44	28	2	7	--	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assistant Houss Parents (36-13)	1325	20	17	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Guide Dog Trainers (37-12)	3000	15	--	--	--	--	8	--	2	--	--	--	2	--	1	2
Guide Dog Kennel Managers (37-99)	4600	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	3	--	--	3	--	1
Sales Agents for Products Made by the Blind (38-11)	3540	11	2	--	--	--	2	1	4	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Private agencies																
Total Private Agencies 2/																
Number	$2880	267	80	32	15	16	29	9	11	14	12	4	13	15	9	8
Percent		100	31	12	6	6	11	3	4	5	4	1	5	6	3	3
Supervisors of Work Shops (33-11)	3000	37	6	6	2	1	8	1	2	2	1	1	1	3	3	1
Assistant Work-Shop Supervisors (33-12)	4200	7	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	2	--	2	1	--	--
Supervisors of Sections of Work Shope (33-13)	3000	27	2	4	--	5	3	1	1	6	1	--	--	4	--	--
Instructors of Work-Shop Employees (33-21)	2600	16	1	3	6	--	2	--	2	--	--	--	--	2	--	--
Home Industry Supervisors (34-12)	4250	6	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	1	--	1
Representatives, Vending Stands (34-32)	3790	11	--	1	--	--	--	3	1	2	--	--	4	--	--	--
Braille Editors (35-11)	4050	6	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	2	--	--	--	1	1
Braille Printers (35-12)	1560	15	10	3	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
Braille Transcribers and Proof Rsaders (35-14)	2288	9	3	4	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Braille Stereotypers (35-15)	1560	22	17	2	--	--	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Braille Bookbinders (35-18)	1768	30	29	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Talking Book, Slate and Map Workers (35-19)	2860	28	8	2	2	4	1	1	--	1	2	2	--	--	3	2
Guide Dog Trainers (37-12)	3000	15	--	--	--	--	8	--	2	--	--	--	2	--	1	2
Guide Dog Kennel Managere (37-99)	4600	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	3	--	--	3	--	1
Public agencies																
Total Public Agencies 2/																
Number	$2570	500	181	55	50	9	34	35	49	10	11	13	32	10	3	8
Percent		100	35	11	10	2	7	7	10	2	2	3	6	2	1	2
Braille Typing Instructors (32-11)	2590	14	1	4	6	1	1	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--
Braille Instructore (32-12)	3600	27	4	1	3	--	1	3	5	1	--	--	6	1	1	1
Supervisors of Work Shops (33-11)	3900	22	--	--	2	--	4	2	2	1	2	1	4	1	--	3
Assistant Work-Shop Supervisors (33-12)	3120	7	1	1	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	2
Supervisore of Sections of Work Shops (33-13)	2520	29	10	--	5	--	3	2	--	--	--	--	9	--	--	--
Instructore of Work-Shop Employees (33-21)	3024	23	11	--	--	--	7	1	1	1	--	1	1	--	--	--
Home Industry Supervieors (34-12)	3588	11	--	--	--	--	1	2	4	--	1	2	--	1	--	--
Supervisors, Vending Stands (34-31)	4392	19	--	--	1	1	--	1	2	2	1	2	5	2	1	1
Representatives, Vending Stande (34-32)	3540	56	--	3	--	4	6	12	12	2	1	7	6	3	--	--
Industrial Employment Agents (34-42)	3600	17	--	--	--	--	--	5	5	1	3	--	1	1	1	--
Head Matrons (36-11)	2950	14	2	2	2	1	2	1	--	2	2	--	--	--	--	--
House Parente (36-12)	1800	226	135	43	28	--	7	--	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assistant House Parente (36-13)	1325	20	17	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales Agents for Products Mads by the Blind (38-11)	3540	7	--	--	--	--	2	1	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

1/ Thsse rates do not include cash value of maintenance when such is provided by employer. Where agency pays only a single rate, that is considered to be both the minimum and maximum rate.

2/ Totale include data for occupatione not shown separately.

TABLE 25: Distribution of maximum salaries paid 1/ for full-time technical positions by occupation, private and public agencies, September 1955.

Occupation	Median annual salary	Total positions for which salary was reported	Under $2,000	$2,000 - 2,499	$2,500 - 2,749	$2,750 - 2,999	$3,000 - 3,249	$3,250 - 3,499	$3,500 - 3,749	$3,750 - 3,999	$4,000 - 4,249	$4,250 - 4,499	$4,500 - 4,999	$5,000 - 5,499	$5,500 - 5,999	$6,000 - 6,499	$6,500 - 6,999	$7,000 and over
TOTAL ALL AGENCIES 2/									All agencies									
Number	$3,510	767	127	80	47	32	81	15	50	45	37	42	69	46	32	34	11	19
Percent	-	100	18	10	6	4	11	2	7	6	5	5	9	6	4	4	1	2
Braille Typing Instructors (32-11)	3,600	15	-	1	-	-	-	4	3	-	3	-	2	1	-	-	1	-
Braille Instructors (32-12)	4,850	31	1	-	3	-	1	1	6	1	-	1	3	4	6	3	1	-
Supervisors of Work Shops (33-11)	4,392	59	6	4	2	1	5	-	6	2	3	2	7	8	6	1	2	4
Assistant Work-Shop Supervisors (33-12)	4,200	14	-	-	1	2	-	1	1	1	2	-	1	1	2	-	2	-
Supervisors of Sections of Work Shops (33-13)	4,050	56	2	10	-	-	4	1	5	4	5	-	4	12	-	9	-	-
Instructors of Work-Shop Employees (33-21)	4,184	39	1	3	1	-	3	1	2	1	13	4	6	1	-	3	-	-
Home Industry Supervisors (34-12)	4,428	17	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	4	2	3	-	1	-	2
Supervisors, Vending Stands (34-31)	5,076	23	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	5	6	4	2	-	1
Representatives, Vending Stands (34-32)	4,620	67	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	15	2	10	17	9	4	6	-	-
Industrial Employment Agents (34-42)	4,428	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	9	4	-	4	1	1	-
Business Enterprise Instructors (34-99)	4,525	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	1	-	2	-
Braille Editors (35-11)	4,050	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Braille Printers (35-12)	1,976	15	8	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Braille Transcribers and Proof Readers (35-14)	2,808	11	-	4	1	4	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Braille Stereotypers (35-15)	3,224	24	1	-	-	1	20	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Braille Bookbinders (35-18)	2,080	30	-	20	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Talking Book, Slate and Map Workers (35-19)	3,393	28	-	2	-	2	9	1	2	1	1	4	-	-	2	-	2	2
Head Matrons (36-11)	3,600	17	2	1	1	1	3	-	2	4	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
House Parents (36-12)	2,400	231	100	20	22	19	30	2	18	6	1	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
Assistant House Parents (36-13)	2,100	20	6	9	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guide Dog Trainers (37-12)	6,000	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	1	4	-	5
Guide Dog Kennel Managers (37-99)	6,750	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	4
Sales Agents for Products Made by the Blind (38-11)	4,490	11	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	-
Total Private Agencies 2/									Private agencies									
Number	$3,490	267	20	37	17	8	44	8	13	5	20	12	15	11	17	19	4	17
Percent	-	100	8	15	6	3	17	3	5	2	7	4	6	4	6	7	1	6
Supervisors of Work Shops (33-11)	3,600	37	6	4	1	1	5	-	3	1	3	1	2	4	3	-	1	2
Assistant Work-Shop Supervisors (33-12)	4,200	7	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
Supervisors of Sections of Work Shops (33-13)	4,800	27	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	4	-	4	3	-	9	-	-
Instructors of Work-Shop Employees (33-21)	4,015	16	1	-	1	-	3	1	1	-	5	2	-	-	-	2	-	-
Home Industry Supervisors (34-12)	4,850	6	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Representatives, Vending Stands (34-32)	4,850	11	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	3	-	4	-	-	-
Braille Editors (35-11)	4,050	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Braille Printers (35-12)	1,976	15	8	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Braille Transcribers and Proof Readers (35-14)	2,600	9	-	4	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Braille Stereotypers (35-15)	3,224	22	1	-	-	-	20	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Braille Bookbinders (35-18)	2,080	30	-	20	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Talking Book, Slate and Map Workers (35-19)	3,393	28	-	2	-	2	9	1	2	1	1	4	-	-	2	-	2	2
Guide Dog Trainers (37-12)	6,000	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	1	4	-	5
Guide Dog Kennel Managers (37-99)	6,750	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	4
Total Public Agencies 2/									Public agencies									
Number	$3,520	500	107	43	30	24	37	7	37	40	17	30	54	35	15	15	7	2
Percent	-	100	22	9	6	5	7	1	7	8	3	6	12	7	3	3	1	3/
Braille Typing Instructors (32-11)	3,810	14	-	1	-	-	-	4	2	-	3	-	2	1	-	-	1	-
Braille Instructors (32-12)	4,900	27	1	-	3	-	-	1	4	1	-	1	3	3	6	3	1	-
Supervisors of Work Shops (33-11)	4,975	22	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	5	4	3	1	1	2
Assistant Work-Shop Supervisors (33-12)	3,840	7	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
Supervisors of Sections of Work Shops (33-13)	3,540	29	-	10	-	-	-	1	5	3	1	-	-	9	-	-	-	-
Instructors of Work-Shop Employees (33-21)	4,184	23	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	8	2	6	1	-	1	-	-
Home Industry Supervisors (34-12)	4,428	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	4	1	2	-	1	-	-
Supervisors, Vending Stands (34-31)	5,180	19	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	6	4	2	-	-
Representatives, Vending Stands (34-32)	4,560	56	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	15	2	7	14	9	-	6	-	-
Industrial Employment Agents (34-42)	4,428	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	9	3	-	1	1	1	-
Head Matrons (36-11)	3,600	14	2	-	1	1	2	-	2	3	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
House Parents (36-12)	2,400	226	98	20	22	19	30	-	18	6	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
Assistant House Parents (36-13)	2,100	20	6	9	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales Agents for Products Made by the Blind (38-11)	4,490	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ These rates do not include cash value of maintenance when such is provided by employer. Where agency pays only a single rate, that is considered to be both the minimum and maximum rate.
2/ Totals include data for occupations not shown separately.
3/ Less than 0.5 of one percent.

TABLE 26: Number of private and public agencies contributing to retirement plans for Professional, Administrative, and Technical employees by occupational group, type of agency, and type of retirement plan, 1955.

Type of agency and occupational group	All agencies			Type of plan of contributing agencies		
	Total reporting	Not contributing	Contributing	O.A.S.I.	Private plan plus O.A.S.I.	Federal state and local government systems
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
TOTAL						
Number	304	5	299	117	65	117
Percent	-	-	100	39	22	39
TOTAL PROFESSIONAL						
Number	255	4	251	77	57	117
Percent	-	-	100	31	23	46
Private agencies						
Number	77	4	73	50	23	-
Percent	-	-	100	68	32	-
National	10	-	10	5	5	-
State and local	67	4	63	45	18	-
Public agencies						
Number	173	-	178	27	34	117
Percent	-	-	100	15	19	66
Specialized agencies for the blind	37	-	37	4	-	18
General public welfare and vocational rehabilitation agencies	17	-	17	2	-	10
Residential schools	42	-	42	9	11	22
Public schools	51	-	51	5	-	46
Veterans Administration hospitals	10	-	10	-	-	10
Libraries	21	-	21	7	3	11
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE						
Number	200	4	196	93	53	50
Percent	-	-	100	47	27	26
Private agencies						
Number	104	4	100	75	25	-
Percent	-	-	100	75	25	-
National	16	-	16	9	7	-
State and local	88	4	84	66	18	-
Public agencies						
Number	96	-	96	18	28	50
Percent	-	-	100	19	29	52
Specialized agencies for the blind	39	4	39	6	15	18
General public welfare and vocational rehabilitation agencies	11	-	11	2	2	7
Residential schools	39	-	39	8	11	20
Public schools	3	-	3	2	-	1
Veterans Administration hospitals	3	-	3	-	-	3
Libraries	1	-	1	-	-	1
TOTAL TECHNICAL						
Number	166	5	161	70	49	42
Percent	-	-	100	44	30	26
Private agencies						
Number	77	5	72	51	21	-
Percent	-	-	100	71	29	-
National	17	-	17	9	8	-
State and local	60	5	55	42	13	-
Public agencies						
Number	89	-	89	19	28	42
Percent	-	-	100	21	32	47
Specialized agencies for the blind	34	-	34	4	13	17
General public welfare and vocational rehabilitation agencies	8	-	8	2	3	3
Residential schools	38	-	38	12	12	14
Public schools	5	-	5	1	-	4
Veterans Administration hospitals	3	-	3	-	-	3
Libraries	1	-	1	-	-	1

1/ Different numbers of agencies reported retirement plans for different occupational groups. Therefore agency totals for the different occupational groups do not add to the overall total of 304 agencies that replied to some part of this question.

TABLE 27: Number of private and public agencies contributing to retirement plans for Professional, Administrative and Technical employees, by size of agency and type of retirement plan, 1955

Size of agency 1/	All agencies			Type of plan of contributing agencies		
	Total reporting	Not contributing	Contributing	O.A.S.I.	Private plans plus O.A.S.I.	Federal, State and local Government systems
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
TOTAL						
Number	304	5	299	117	65	117
Percent	-	-	100	39	22	39
Private agencies						
Number	121	5	116	86	30	-
Percent	-	-	100	74	26	-
Under 5 workers	39	2	37	32	5	-
5-9 "	29	2	27	23	4	-
10-14 "	19	1	18	13	5	-
15-24 "	17	-	17	11	6	-
25-34 "	1	-	1	-	1	-
35-49 "	5	-	5	4	1	-
50-74 "	5	-	5	2	3	-
75-99 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
100 and over	6	-	6	1	5	-
Public agencies						
Number	183	-	183	31	35	117
Percent	-	-	100	17	19	64
Under 5 workers	62	-	62	6	4	52
5-9 "	34	-	34	10	4	20
10-14 "	10	-	10	2	3	5
15-24 "	18	-	18	4	5	9
25-34 "	16	-	16	2	4	10
35-49 "	8	-	8	3	3	2
50-74 "	17	-	17	3	3	11
75-99 "	8	-	8	1	4	3
100 and over	10	-	10	-	5	5

1/ Based on total number of paid employees in work for the blind.

TABLE 28: Number and percent of private and public agencies by occupational group of employees, type of retirement plan and geographical location of agency, 1955.

Type of plan and occupational group	All agencies reporting		Geographical region 1/									
	Number	Percent	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
TOTAL	304	-	20	80	18	29	52	27	22	13	37	6
Professional	257	100	14	64	15	25	46	22	20	12	33	6
No contribution	4	2	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-
OASI	77	31	4	28	4	4	10	11	5	4	7	-
Private plans plus OASI	57	22	3	17	4	6	10	5	5	3	4	-
Federal, state and local government systems	117	45	7	18	7	13	24	6	10	4	22	6
Administrative	200	100	16	58	14	22	25	20	13	9	18	5
No contribution	4	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
OASI	93	47	7	34	3	8	10	12	6	4	9	-
Private plans plus OASI	53	26	4	18	6	6	8	4	2	2	3	-
Federal, state and local government systems	50	25	5	4	5	7	7	4	5	2	6	5
Technical	166	100	14	45	13	17	24	15	13	7	14	4
No contribution	5	4	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-
OASI	70	42	6	24	3	5	8	7	7	3	7	-
Private plans plus OASI	49	30	4	15	6	5	7	4	2	2	4	-
Federal, state and local government systems	42	24	4	5	4	6	8	3	4	1	3	4

1/ For states included in regions, see Table 3, footnote 1.

TABLE 29: Number and percent of private and public agencies reporting vacation provisions after one year of service, by occupational group of employees and type of agency, 1955.

Amount of paid vacation after one year of service	All agencies				Type of agency									
					Private			Public						
	Total reporting	Not providing	Providing		Total	National	State and local	Total	Specialized agencies for the blind	General public welfare and vocational rehabilitation agencies	Residential schools	Public schools	Veterans Administration hospitals	Libraries
	Number	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
TOTAL	300	13	287	-	123	22	101	177	39	18	41	49	10	20
Professional and administrative 1/	294	13	4/ 281	100	118	18	100	176	39	18	40	49	10	20
No vacation 2/	x	13	x	-	13	2	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 week	x	x	19	7	16	2	14	3	1	-	2	-	-	-
2 weeks	x	x	119	43	55	9	46	64	26	11	6	3	10	8
3 weeks	x	x	43	15	17	1	16	26	9	6	5	1	-	5
4 weeks	x	x	29	10	15	3	12	14	2	-	1	4	-	7
Over 4 weeks 3/	x	x	71	25	2	1	1	69	1	1	26	41	-	-
Technical	176	19	157	100	85	18	67	91	33	7	41	5	3	2
No vacation 2/	x	19	x	-	14	2	12	5	-	-	4	1	-	-
1 week	x	x	19	12	15	1	14	4	1	-	3	-	-	-
2 weeks	x	x	83	53	46	10	36	37	22	4	6	-	3	2
3 weeks	x	x	24	13	5	1	4	15	8	3	4	-	-	-
4 weeks	x	x	6	4	4	3	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-
Over 4 weeks 3/	x	x	29	18	1	1	-	28	1	-	23	4	-	-

1/ The minimum provisions in each agency after one year of service are shown. In some agencies provisions may be more liberal for one or the other group.

2/ This does not mean that there were no vacation provisions of any kind in these agencies--only that there was no paid vacation after one year of service.

3/ Including summer school recesses.

4/ Six reporting agencies did not have either professional or administrative occupations. In these agencies persons classified as "technical" were also performing the necessary administrative duties of the agency.

422772 O - 57 -4

TABLE 30: Number of private and public agencies reporting vacation provisions after one year of service, by occupational group of employees and size of agency, 1955.

Amount of paid vacation after one year of service	All agencies			Size of agency 1/								
	Total reporting	Not providing	Providing	Under 5 workers	5-9 workers	10-14 workers	15-24 workers	25-34 workers	35-49 workers	50-74 workers	75-99 workers	100 and over
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
TOTAL	300	13	287	100	62	27	36	16	13	22	8	16
Professional and administrative	294	13	281	98	61	27	33	16	13	22	8	16
No vacation	--	13	--	5	3	3	2	--	--	--	--	--
1 week	--	--	19	6	6	3	--	1	--	--	--	3
2 weeks	--	--	119	36	25	13	18	9	6	7	1	4
3 weeks	--	--	43	10	10	1	5	1	2	6	2	6
4 weeks	--	--	29	8	11	1	3	1	3	1	1	--
Over 4 weeks 2/	--	--	71	33	6	6	5	4	2	8	4	3
Technical	176	19	157	25	30	18	30	14	13	22	8	16
No vacation	--	19	--	5	5	4	3	1	1	--	--	--
1 week	--	--	19	3	9	2	--	1	1	1	--	2
2 weeks	--	--	83	14	13	6	20	10	6	8	1	5
3 weeks	--	--	20	1	2	--	4	--	2	4	2	5
4 weeks	--	--	6	--	--	1	--	--	2	1	1	1
Over 4 weeks 2/	--	--	29	2	1	5	3	2	1	8	4	3

1/ Based on total paid employees in work for the blind.
2/ Including school summer recesses.

TABLE 31: Number of private and public agencies reporting vacation provisions after one year of service, by occupational group of employees and geographical location of agency, 1955.

Amount of paid vacation after one year of service	All agencies			Geographical region 2/									
	Total reporting	Not providing	Providing	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
TOTAL	300	13	287	20	81	17	27	52	27	23	13	34	6
Professional and administrative	294	13	281	18	78	17	27	52	27	23	13	33	6
No vacation	--	13	--	3	4	--	1	--	2	--	2	1	--
1 week	--	--	19	--	9	--	2	3	2	2	--	1	--
2 weeks	--	--	119	7	30	9	14	22	12	11	4	9	1
3 weeks	--	--	43	3	11	2	5	8	3	1	4	6	1
4 weeks	--	--	29	3	13	1	--	5	1	1	--	4	1
Over 4 weeks 1/	--	--	71	2	11	5	5	14	7	8	3	12	4
Technical	176	19	157	15	51	14	18	25	16	12	7	14	4
No vacation	--	19	--	3	5	1	2	2	1	1	3	1	--
1 week	--	--	19	--	9	--	3	2	3	1	--	1	--
2 weeks	--	--	83	9	20	8	8	14	7	7	2	7	1
3 weeks	--	--	20	2	5	1	2	4	1	1	1	3	--
4 weeks	--	--	6	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Over 4 weeks 1/	--	--	29	1	6	4	3	3	4	2	1	2	3

1/ Including school summer recesses.
2/ For states included in regions, see Table 3, footnote 1.

TABLE 32: Annual number of paid holidays provided for Professional, Adminstrative and Technical employees by private and public agencies, by type of agency, 1955.

Number of paid holidays	All agencies				Number of agencies providing paid holidays									
					Private			Public						
	Total reporting	Not providing holidays	Providing holidays		Total reporting	National	State and local	Total reporting	Specialized agencies for the blind	General public welfare and vocational rehabilitation agencies	Residential schools	Public schools	Veterans Administration hospitals	Libraries
	Number	Number	No.	%	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
TOTAL	272	6	266	100	110	20	90	156	38	18	39	30	10	21
All occupations 1/														
4 or less	x	x	14	5	5	-	5	9	1	1	6	1	-	-
5	x	x	14	5	9	1	8	5	-	-	2	3	-	-
6	x	x	37	14	23	3	20	14	2	1	5	3	-	3
7	x	x	35	13	23	7	16	12	2	1	5	3	-	1
8	x	x	45	17	17	4	13	28	3	3	5	3	10	4
9	x	x	14	5	7	2	5	7	2	1	1	1	-	2
10	x	x	22	9	7	1	6	15	8	-	1	4	-	2
11 or more	x	x	75	28	14	2	12	61	19	11	13	9	-	9
Miscellaneous			10	4	5	-	5	5	1	-	1	3	-	-
Median number provided					7	7	7	10	11	11	8	10	8	10

1/ No breakdown between the groups of occupations was requested in the questionnaire since it was assumed that paid holiday policy would apply uniformly to all employees.

TABLE 33: Annual number of paid holidays provided for Professional, Administrative, and Technical employees by private and public agencies, by size of agency, 1955.

Number of paid holidays	All agencies				Size of agency 1/								
	Total agencies reporting	Not providing holidays	Providing holidays		Under 5 workers	5 - 9 workers	10 - 14 workers	15 - 24 workers	25 - 34 workers	35 - 49 workers	50 - 74 workers	75 - 99 workers	100 and over
	Number	Number	No.	%	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
TOTAL	272	6	266	100	78	58	25	32	13	14	21	8	17
Private agencies 2/	x	x	110	100	36	27	15	15	1	5	5	3/	6
4 or less	x	x	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	x	x	9	8	7	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
6	x	x	23	21	4	7	6	2	-	1	3	-	-
7	x	x	23	21	6	7	3	2	1	1	-	-	3
8	x	x	17	15	3	3	2	3	-	3	1	-	2
9	x	x	7	6	1	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
10	x	x	7	6	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	1
11 or more	x	x	14	13	6	4	1	3	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	x	x	5	5	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Median number provided	x	x	7	-	7	7	7	8	7	8	6	-	7
Public agencies 2/	x	x	156	100	42	31	10	17	12	9	16	8	11
4 or less	x	x	9	6	1	2	1	-	3	-	1	1	-
5	x	x	5	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
6	x	x	14	9	3	5	1	2	-	-	3	-	-
7	x	x	12	8	3	3	-	-	-	1	3	1	1
8	x	x	28	18	12	5	2	4	1	-	1	2	1
9	x	x	7	4	3	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
10	x	x	15	10	2	6	1	2	1	1	-	-	2
11 or more	x	x	61	39	14	8	4	9	5	5	7	4	5
Miscellaneous	x	x	5	3	2	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Median number provided	x	x	10	-	8	8	10	11	10	11	7	8	10

1/ Based on total number of paid employees in work for the blind.
2/ No breakdown between groups of occupations was requested in the questionaire because it was assumed that paid holiday policy would apply uniformly to all employees.
3/ No private agency in this size group.

TABLE 34: Paid sick leave policy of private and public agencies, and employer contributions to group hospitalization for Professional, Administrative, and Technical employees, by type of agency, 1955.

Type of agency	Policy on paid sick leave						Policy on group hospitalization			
	Total agencies reporting	Number of agencies with no paid sick leave provisions	Number of agencies providing paid sick leave				Total agencies reporting	No contribution by agency	Partial contribution by agency	Entire payment by agency
			Total	12 days or less per yr.	More than 12 days per yr.	Individual basis				
TOTAL										
Number	299	30	269	140	78	51	306	263	27	16
Percent 1/	100	10	90	47	26	17	100	86	8	6
Private agencies										
Number	120	26	94	34	16	44	125	102	10	13
Percent 1/	100	22	78	28	13	37	100	82	7	11
National	22	1	21	8	3	10	22	12	3	7
State and local	98	25	73	26	13	34	103	90	7	6
Public agencies										
Number	179	4	175	106	62	7	181	161	17	3
Percent 1/	100	2	98	59	35	4	100	89	9	2
Specialized agencies for the blind	40	1	39	17	21	1	40	35	5	--
General public welfare and vocational rehabilitation agencies	18	--	18	10	8	--	18	17	1	--
Residential schools	43	3	40	25	9	6	44	40	3	1
Public schools	47	--	47	41	6	--	48	44	3	1
Veterans Administration hospitals	10	--	10	--	10	--	10	10	--	--
Libraries	21	--	21	13	8	--	21	15	5	1

1/ Percentages are based on total agencies reporting.

TABLE 35: Paid sick leave policy of private and public agencies, and employer contributions to group hospitalization for Professional, Administrative, and Technical employees, by size of agency, 1955.

Size of agency	Policy on paid sick leave						Policy on group hospitalization			
	Total agencies reporting	Number of agencies with no paid sick leave provisions	Number of agencies providing paid sick leave: Total	12 days or less per yr.	More than 12 days per yr.	Individual basis	Total agencies reporting	No contribution by agency	Partial contribution by agency	Entire payment by agency
TOTAL										
Number	299	30	269	140	78	51	306	263	27	16
Percent 1/	100	10	90	47	26	17	100	86	8	6
Private agencies										
Number	120	26	94	34	16	44	125	102	10	13
Percent 1/	100	22	78	28	13	37	100	82	7	11
Under 5 workers	38	10	28	9	6	13	42	37	4	1
5 - 9 "	30	8	22	8	3	11	30	27	2	1
10 - 14 "	17	6	11	5	1	5	18	15	--	3
15 - 24 "	18	2	16	6	4	6	18	14	2	2
25 - 34 "	1	--	1	--	--	1	1	--	--	1
35 - 49 "	5	--	5	1	2	2	5	3	1	1
50 - 74 "	5	--	5	2	--	3	5	4	--	1
75 - 99 "	2/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
100 and over	6	--	6	3	--	3	6	2	1	3
Public agencies										
Number	179	4	175	106	62	7	181	161	17	3
Percent 1/	100	3	97	59	35	4	100	89	9	2
Under 5 workers	59	1	58	38	20	--	60	57	2	1
5 - 9 "	33	--	33	22	10	1	33	27	5	1
10 - 14 "	10	--	10	6	4	--	10	7	3	--
15 - 24 "	18	2	16	7	8	1	18	16	2	--
25 - 34 "	15	--	15	10	4	1	16	13	3	--
35 - 49 "	9	--	9	3	5	1	9	7	1	1
50 - 74 "	17	1	16	11	4	1	17	17	--	--
75 - 99 "	7	--	7	4	3	--	8	8	--	--
100 and over	11	--	11	5	4	2	10	9	1	--

1/ Percentages are based on total agencies reporting.

2/ No private agencies in this size group.

TEXT BRIEFS OF TABLES, PART I

These brief descriptive summaries of the principal facts in the tables relating to agency replies were designed particularly for the use of persons whose vision is impaired to the extent that they are unable to read the tables easily. They may also be found useful by others who are unaccustomed to the reading of statistical data.

These summaries make no attempt to interpret the data. That function is served by the text of the Report itself. Tables that are related are summarized as a unit. For example, the six tables relating to wages will be summarized under a single heading: "Wages, Tables 20 - 25". Sub-heads in the summary, however, will enable the reader to identify the exact table where data under discussion can be found so that if he wishes to explore its details further, he can refer directly to that table.

Similar "briefs" for the tables in Part II, which deals with the personal characteristics and earnings of employees, appear after those tables, which are numbered 36 to 63. Since the tables in Part III, which deals in more detail with some of the more important occupations, are simple and easily followed, no text briefs are provided for that Part.

General Classifications

Throughout this survey, all agencies have been grouped into two major categories--private and public. Private agencies are sub-classified into two specific types--national, and state and local; public agencies are sub-classified into six specific types--specialized agencies for the blind, general public welfare and vocational rehabilitation agencies, residential schools, public schools, Veterans Administration hospitals, and libraries.

All residential schools are regarded as public agencies even though some of them originally were private institutions and a few still receive a portion of their support from private sources. Public schools included are only those which make provision for education of blind with sighted children. Libraries exclude those which are integral parts of institutions for the blind whose major function is other than library service. Data for these three libraries are included with data for their parent agency.

Size of agencies is determined by total employment in work for the blind, as being the most realistic of several possible bases for classification.

The ten geographical regions are those used by the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation of the Federal Department of Health, Education and Welfare as being most familiar to users of this Report. They are as follows (also listed in Table 3, footnote 1):

I - Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island;
II - New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware;
III - Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina and Kentucky;
IV - Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, South Carolina and Georgia;
V - Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio;
VI - North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota and Missouri;
VII - Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico;
VIII - Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah and Colorado;
IX - Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada and Arizona;
X - Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands.

Tables 1 - 3

Rate of Return of Schedules

Agency Response

The number of agencies serving the blind, within the definition of this survey, totaled 398. Of these, 318, or 80 percent, replied to the questionnaire. Of the 318 agencies that replied, 129 were private and 189 public. Eighty-seven percent of the public agencies replied compared with 71 percent of the private. (Table 1) There is no consistent pattern of response as between small and large agencies. Among public agencies the very smallest (under five workers), the largest (76 and over), and two of the medium sized groups (10 - 14 workers and 15 - 24 workers) responded best. Among private agencies the very largest and the group with 10 - 14 workers responded best. (Table 2) There is no measurable difference in rate of response between regions (Table 3) in either private or public agencies.

Employee Response

Based on information received in this survey, it is estimated that the total number of professional, administrative and technical employees in all agencies serving the blind is 4,548 with 1,265 in private agencies and 3,283 in public agencies. Of these, 3,164 or 70 percent replied, 825 from private agencies and 2,339 from public agencies. (Table 1) The lowest percentage response--29 percent--was from private agencies employing from 25 - 34 workers. Among public agencies the lowest employee response--60 percent--was from agencies employing 50 - 74 workers. There was no consistency of response as between agencies of a specified size and their employees. For example, although all five private agencies employing between 50 - 74 workers replied, only 51 percent of their professional, administrative and technical employees replied. The closest relationship in the private group was found in the smallest agencies where 71 percent of the agencies and 67 percent of the employees replied. Among public agencies the greatest discrepancy of response occurred in the size group 15 - 24, where 90 percent of the agencies and only 65 percent of the employees responded. The most closely related response between public agencies and their employees occurred in the size groups 10 - 14 and 25 - 34. (Table 2)

Among the various geographical regions (Table 3) the lowest private employee response was from Region VIII (Mountain States) followed by Region VI (the Plains States). Among public agencies the rate of return was lowest in Region VIII and Region VII (Louisiana and the Southwest).

Table 4

Type of Geographical Areas Served

The geographical areas served by these agencies have been grouped as follows: The nation, state or territory, county, metropolitan area, city or town, adjacent areas, and "other". The two last are defined in footnotes to the table.

The largest single group--133 of the 318 agencies reporting--serve a single state or territory. The129 private agencies reporting are well distributed among the various areas of service, the largest single group--36--serving counties, and the next largest--26--serving a single state or territory. If agencies serving cities, towns and metropolitan areas are combined, however, their total of 31 exceeds agencies rendering state-wide services. Of the 189 public agencies reporting, 107 serve single states or territories, with the remainder distributed in comparatively small numbers among the other areas of service. Of the 107 public agencies serving single states or territories, 39 were specialized agencies for the

blind and 41 were residential schools. Public school systems maintain classes for education of blind with sighted children in 31 cities, towns and metropolitan areas.

Table 5

Groups of Persons Served by Agencies Surveyed

Agencies covered in the survey were grouped as those serving only the legally blind (20/200 vision or less), and those serving types of persons other than, but in addition to, the legally blind, such as the visually handicapped (20/70 - 20/200) including "sight-saving" classes in public schools, persons with other types of handicap, or the general public—for blindness prevention, public assistance, general welfare or regular public services such as libraries and schools. Each agency reporting services to persons other than only the legally blind is classified in terms of its primary additional service, even though it may actually perform several additional services.

There are 104 of the 318 reporting agencies which limit their services to the legally blind; 67 of these are private and 37 are public agencies. The public agencies are 11 of the 40 specialized agencies, 15 of the 46 residential schools and 11 of the 21 distributing libraries.

In addition to serving the legally blind a total of 58 public and private agencies serve the visually handicapped, 36 serve those with other handicaps, 49 serve the general public for blindness prevention and 65 schools and libraries render their regular services to the general public. Among private agencies, 33 carry on blindness prevention programs in addition to their work for the blind or otherwise visually handicapped persons.

Tables 6 - 7

Total Number of Legally Blind Persons
Reported Served in September 1955, and Number of
Agencies Serving Various Age, Sex, and Multi-Handicapped Groups

A total of 52,490 legally blind persons were reported served in September 1955, with private agencies serving 17,933, and public agencies 34,557. The largest concentration (11,444) was served by private agencies in Region II, which includes New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware. For a full discussion of these figures, see Part I of the Report and the Technical Notes.

The largest concentration of agencies--224--report serving the school-age group, (those 6 - 21) with an almost equal number serving adults over 21. Services of public agencies are concentrated in the school-age group, while 25 more private than public agencies serve adults over 21. Of course, many agencies serve more than one age group. Practically all reporting agencies serve both sexes.

Of the 298 agencies reporting on the groups of blind persons they serve, only 69 (23 percent) confine their services to those with the single handicap of blindness. A total of 229 agencies serve the multi-handicapped blind. Eighty percent of the private and 75 percent of the public agencies report serving one or more of such groups.

About three-fifths of the 298 agencies reporting serve the deaf-blind and about an equal proportion serve the palsied or crippled blind. Roughly equal numbers of public and private agencies serve the deaf-blind, although the proportions doing so are substantially different, i.e. almost three-fourths of all private agencies serve this group, while only a little

over half the public agencies do. The crippled blind are served by 109 public as compared with 68 private agencies. Only 97 agencies (33 percent) serve the mentally-handicapped blind. Of these 37 are private and 60 public. Half of these public agencies were either specialized agencies for the blind or general public welfare agencies.

The regional availability of services to these various groups is shown in Table 6. Of the 181 agencies that serve the deaf-blind, (86 private and 95 public over the nation) 40 private and 13 public are concentrated in Region II, with the balance of private agencies fairly well distributed, though in small numbers, throughout the other regions. In addition to Region II, public services are most available in Regions IV, V and IX. The palsied and/or crippled blind are served by 177 agencies, of which 68 were private and 109 public agencies. Almost half these private agencies are concentrated in Region II, while the public group are concentrated in Regions II, IV, V and IX. Ninety-seven agencies serve the mentally handicapped blind. Of these, 37 are private and 60 public agencies. They are concentrated in Regions II and V.

Table 8

Sources of Agency Support

Sources of support are classified as government and private. The government sources are further classified as Federal, state and "other government" (county or municipal); the private sources as private endowment, private contributions, community organizations, and income from blind-made products.

Of the 304 agencies reporting on the source of their funds 106 reported a single source of support, and 198 multiple sources. Of those reporting multiple sources 55 reported private and public, 60 reported multiple private, and 83 multiple public.

Only 270 of the 304 reporting agencies specified their major source of support. Of the 156 reporting government as the major source, 26 specified the Federal, 92 state and 38 "other" government sources. Private sources were reported as their major support by 114 agencies--nine reporting private endowment, 59 private contributions, 51 community organizations, and 15 income from blind-made products.

Tables 9 - 11

Major Groups of Services and Specific Types of Services Offered

Services are classified into eight major groups: physical restoration, personal adjustment or reorganization, vocational, educational, printing, publishing and library, recreational, miscellaneous, and home teaching services. (Table 9) Within these major groups are listed 57 specific types of services. (Tables 10 and 11)

Almost all of the 318 agencies replied to this question. Since many agencies render more than one kind of service, the same agency is probably counted two or more times in these tables. Tables 10 and 11 show how many agencies in each geographical region render the various specific types of services.

The number of reporting agencies offering the various major types of services and the specific leading services offered within each group are as follows:

Physical restoration services: 128 public and 73 private agencies. Medical services were supplied by 102 of the 128 public and by 40 of the 73 private agencies. Only 16 private and 69 public agencies supply psychiatric services.

Personal adjustment or reorganization services: 153 public and 101 private agencies. Major services among private agencies were: social case work--66; instruction in handicrafts (therapy rather than production goals)--64; instruction in braille--60; instruction in typing--56. Only 46 gave instruction in cane travel techniques. Among public agencies 140 gave instruction in braille and in typing, 106 gave instruction in handicrafts, and 116 gave instruction in techniques of daily living (dressing, eating, etc.). Cane travel is taught in 81 agencies.

Vocational services: 116 public and 93 private agencies. Sixty-two of the 93 private agencies had sheltered workshops, and around 40 offered vocational evaluation, counseling, industrial homework production programs, and sales services for blind-made products. Of the 116 public agencies, 92 gave vocational counseling, 80 gave vocational training and 75 supplied vocational evaluation.

Educational services: 138 public and 90 private agencies. Sixty-three of the private, and 109 of the public agencies supplied counseling for parents of blind children. The preponderance of educational services are rendered, naturally, by public and residential schools. One-third of the private agencies and one-half of the public agencies also supply reader-service.

Printing, publishing and library services: 109 public and 72 private agencies. Forty private and 64 public agencies distributed braille and/or recorded books, and 39 private and 61 public agencies distributed talking book reproducers. Although large quantities of braille and recorded books are produced every year, these activities are concentrated in only a few agencies.

Recreational services: 120 public and 92 private agencies. Group activities on agency premises (dancing, parties, etc.) are provided by 63 private and 82 public agencies. Ninety-six public and 50 private agencies teach card games, checkers and other such pastimes. Teaching of sports is third most important in both private and public agencies.

Miscellaneous services: 75 public and 87 private agencies. Sixty-nine private and 51 public agencies reported distribution of free items, such as canes, writing equipment, radios, etc.; 16 private and 20 public agencies reported financial assistance for business investment and 43 private and 13 public agencies reported emergency financial aid.

Home teaching services: 61 public and 71 private agencies.

Table 12

Employment in Agencies Serving the Blind

Nearly 250 agencies reported a total of 12,817 paid employees. This figure excludes total employment in public schools and veterans hospitals because of obvious distortion in the figures if they were included. (See Table 12, footnote 1)

Paid employees engaged in work for the blind in the 318 reporting agencies totaled 7,378, of which 3,948 (54 percent) were professional, administrative or technical employees, with whom this Report is especially concerned. Of these, 1,037 were employed by private agencies, and 2,911 by public agencies. Professional, administrative and technical employees represent 42 percent of the total employed in work for the blind in private agencies, and 59 percent of those so employed in public agencies. The heaviest concentration of these workers was in the residential schools, specialized agencies and state and local private agencies.

A total of 4,177 volunteers in work for the blind were reported, of whom 3,900 were in private agencies and 277 in public agencies; of the 340 volunteers classified as professional, administrative or technical workers, 297 were in private agencies and only 43 in public agencies.

Tables 13 - 14

Occupations of Paid Full-Time and Part-Time Professional, Administrative and Technical Staff Members

The 318 agencies reported occupational information for 3,534 paid professional, administrative and technical employees, of whom 3,257 (92 percent) were full-time employees. Of these full-time employees 736 or 23 percent are employed by private agencies, and 2,521 or 77 percent by public agencies.

This information has been classified according to job duties and responsibilities, resulting in 69 job titles of sufficient importance to be shown separately. These are: 33 professional, covering 2,151 employees; 13 administrative, covering 405 employees; and 23 technical, covering 978 employees.

Total full-time staff members reported were: professional--1,957, with 234 or 12 percent employed by private agencies, and 1,723 or 88 percent by public agencies; administrative--397 with 207 or 52 percent employed by private agencies and 190 or 48 percent by public agencies; technical--903 with 295 or 33 percent employed by private agencies and 608 or 67 percent by public agencies.

The professional occupations with the largest number of employees were: grade school teachers totaling 440, all of whom were employed by public agencies. Of these, 431 were full-time employees, with 320 of them in residential schools. There were 220 case workers, 57 of them in private agencies and 163 in public agencies. All but seven case workers were full-time employees. Of the 161 full-time case workers in public agencies, 106 were employed by the specialized agencies and 41 in the general welfare agencies. The third most numerous occupation was that of home teacher. Of the 206 home teachers, 42 were in private and 164 in public agencies. All but eight of the 206 were full-time employees, with 138 of them in public specialized agencies for the blind.

Among administrative occupations, directors of agencies for the blind were the most numerous, with 125 employees, 87 in private agencies and 38 in public agencies; 123 of these were full-time employees.

By far the most numerous technical occupation was that of house parent, comprising 317 of a total of 978 technical employees. All but five of the 313 full-time house parents were in public agencies, namely the residential schools. Workshop and vending stand occupations were the next most numerous, all six of these occupations together totaling 286 full-time employees, or 27 fewer than in the single occupation of house parent.

Tables 15 - 17

Vacancies in Professional, Administrative and Technical Occupations

The agencies reported only 103 vacancies which they were actively trying to fill, and for which they had budget available. There were 32 vacancies in private agencies and 71 in public agencies. Professional services had 68 vacancies, administrative services 9, and technical services 26. These vacancies were fairly evenly divided among agencies of various size.

The largest number of vacancies were 23 in Region II and 21 in Region V. The largest number of vacancies in a specific occupation in a region was for vocational counselors in Region I where six vacancies were reported. There were five vacancies for case workers in Region V, four for grade school teachers in Region IV, and four for vocational counselors in Region II.

Salaries are shown in groupings ranging from "$2,000 - $2,499" up to "$5,000 and over". No salaries were reported for 11 vacancies. Cash salary only was reported. There were ten vacancies in the salary range $2,000 - $2,499; 14 in the salary range $3,000 - $3,249; 14 in the salary range $3,500 - $3,749; and 12 in the salary range $4,000 - $4,249. The rest of the vacancies were fairly evenly distributed among the other salary groupings.

Most of the vacancies were in the professional group. Specific occupations having the largest number of vacancies were: case workers, with five vacancies in the $4,000 - $4,249 salary range; 16 vocational counselors with six vacancies in the $4,250 - $4,499 salary range; and ten home teachers, with three vacancies in the $2,000 - $2,499 salary range.

Tables 18 - 19

Employment of Handicapped Personnel

Of the 301 agencies reporting on this question, three-fourths reported employing handicapped personnel. Of these agencies, 96 were private and 132 public.

Varying numbers of agencies employed persons with different degrees of visual disability. Of the total of 301 agencies, 60 percent employ the totally blind, slightly over half employ the partially sighted but legally blind (20/200 or less), and two-fifths employ the visually handicapped (20/700 - 20/200). Only 30 percent employ persons with other than visual handicaps. Proportions of private and public agencies employing persons with these different types of handicap were about the same overall, and especially with respect to the totally blind and the partially sighted. Somewhat higher proportions of public than private agencies employ the visually handicapped and persons with other than visual disabilities. Higher proportions of the larger public agencies employ handicapped personnel than do smaller public agencies. Only around 50 percent of the smallest agencies, both public and private, employ handicapped personnel.

Tables 20 - 25

Minimum and Maximum Salaries Paid to Full-Time Employees

The salary intervals shown range from "under $2,000" to "$8,000 and over" for professional employees, to "$12,000 and over" for administrative personnel and to "$7,000 and over" for technical workers. The upper limits of the ranges differ from one another to fit more realistically the situation with respect to each group of occupations. Data are presented in two tables for each group of occupations, one table showing a distribution of the minimum salaries paid and the other a distribution of the maximum. Where an agency pays only a single rate, that was considered to be both the minimum and the maximum. Data are shown separately only for those occupations in which six or more persons were employed, but totals in the distribution include data for occupations not shown separately. These are cash salaries only and do not include the value of any maintenance that may have been furnished. Earnings data in Part II of the Report do show separately (Tables 56 - 59) salaries of those receiving some maintenance and of those receiving no maintenance.

Tables 20 - 21

Professional Positions

The median minimum annual salary for all 1,751 positions in public and private agencies together was $3,360. This covers 29 occupations. In private agencies the median minimum was $3,480 for 178 positions in ten occupations, and in public agencies $3,350 for 1,573 positions in 26 occupations. The median maximum annual salary for all positions was $4,370, or about $1,000 more than the minimum. In private agencies it was $3,960 and in public agencies $4,400. The spread between the minimum and maximum was thus much wider in public than in private agencies.

For the five most numerous occupations, median salaries were as follows:

For 355 grade school teachers, all in public agencies, the median minimum was $3,300 and the maximum $4,740.

For 201 case workers, the median minimum was $3,480, the maximum $4,320. The 159 case workers in public agencies dominate the group with a minimum of $3,400 and a maximum of $4,320. The minimum for the 42 case workers in private agencies was $3,600, which was $200 above the minimum for public agencies, but their maximum was only $4,040 or about $300 less than that in public agencies.

For the 193 home teachers, the median minimum was $2,880 and the maximum $3,480. The median minimum for 30 home teachers in private agencies was $2,700 and for the 163 in public agencies, $2,880; the maximum in private agencies was $2,900 and in public agencies $3,666.

For 172 vocational counselors, the median minimum was $4,056 and maximum $4,896. Here again employees of public agencies dominate the data and their median salaries are the same as for the entire group. The ten vocational counselors in private agencies get $700 more at the minimum and $400 more at the maximum.

For 101 secondary school teachers, all in public schools, the median minimum was $2,700 and the maximum $4,230.

Tables 22 - 23

Administrative Positions

The median minimum annual salary for all 337 positions, covering 13 occupations in private and public agencies together, was $5,240. In private agencies the median minimum was $5,060 for 163 positions in eight occupations, and in public agencies $5,380 for 174 positions in nine occupations. The median maximum for all positions was $5,980, with $5,470 for the private agencies and $6,180 for the public.

By far the most numerous occupation was that of director of agencies or Commissions. For all 109 directors, the median minimum salary was $5,000 and the median maximum salary $5,508. The median minimum salary for the 75 directors of private agencies was $5,000 and for the 34 in public agencies $5,208, while the median maximum in private agencies was $5,000 and for those in public agencies $6,360. The 30 superintendants of residential schools had a median minimum of $6,500 and a maximum of $7,200, while the 27 principals of residential schools had a median minimum of $5,200 and a maximum of $5,760.

Tables 24 - 25

Technical Positions

The median minimum annual salary for all 767 positions, covering 23 occupations in all agencies, was $2,640. For the 500 positions in 14 occupations in public agencies it was $2,570, and for the 267 positions in 14 occupations in private agencies it was $2,880. The median maximum for all positions was $3,510, with $3,490 for the private agencies and $3,520 for the public.

The outstanding occupation in this group is that of house parent, numbering 231, all but five of whom worked in public residential schools. Their median minimum salary was $1,800 and the maximum $2,400.

For 67 vending stand representatives the median minimum salary was $3,540 and the median maximum $4,620. The median minimum salary for the 11 representatives in private agencies was $3,790, and for the 56 in public agencies $3,540; the median maximum in private agencies was $4,850 and in public agencies $4,560.

For 59 supervisors of work shops the median minimum was $3,300 and the maximum $4,392. The 37 supervisors in private agencies had a minimum of $3,000 compared with $3,900 for the 22 supervisors in public agencies. The median maximum for private agencies was $3,600 compared with $4,975 in public agencies.

Tables 26 - 28

Retirement Plans

Only five of the 304 agencies reporting do not contribute to retirement plans; all of these were small private agencies. Of the 299 agencies contributing, 117 or 39 percent were under OASI, 65 or 22 percent have a private plan plus OASI, and another 117 or 39 percent operate under some type of Federal, state or local government system. Of all contributing agencies, 116 were private and 183 public.

Apparently not all of these agencies had plans for each major group of employees. According to Table 26, 251 agencies reported retirement provisions for their professional employees (73 private and 178 public); 196 reported provisions for their administrative employees (100 private and 96 public); and 161 reported provisions for their technical employees (72 private and 89 public).

Table 27 shows how many agencies of different size operated under the major types of plan and Table 28 shows type of plan, according to geographical region, for each of the three groups of employees. The varying proportions from region to region of agencies operating under OASI alone and those operating under some form of government agency system for the different groups of employees will be of interest. This reflects, in part, the differences in kinds of services offered by different agencies, and therefore in the types of employees.

Tables 29 - 31

Vacation Provisions After One Year of Service

These tables refer only to those agencies which give a paid vacation after one year of service, and summarize only the minimum provisions after one year of service. Only 13 of the 300 agencies reporting do not provide vacations after one year of service for professional and administrative employees, and 19 do not make such provisions for their technical employees.

Table 29

Of the 287 agencies providing vacations, 123 are private and 177 public. The most common vacation period for all types of employees is two weeks after one year. Over forty percent of the agencies (55 private and 64 public) indicated two weeks vacation for their professional and administrative employees, and 83 agencies (46 private and 37 public) reported two weeks vacation for technical employees. Sixty-nine public agencies reported giving over four weeks to their professional and administrative employees, 26 of which were residential schools and 41 public schools. Similarly 28 public agencies reported over four weeks for their technical employees, 23 being residential schools and four public schools.

Table 30

All but two of the agencies not granting vacations after one year of service employed fewer than 15 workers. The 119 agencies reporting two-week vacation periods after one year for their professional and administrative staff include 36 agencies with under five workers, 25 agencies with five to nine workers, 13 agencies with 10 - 14, 18 agencies with 15 - 24 workers. The 83 agencies giving two week vacations to technical workers included 14 with under five workers, 13 with five to nine, six agencies with 10 - 14, 20 with 15 - 24, and ten with 25 - 34.

The preponderance of small agencies (under five workers) shown giving over four weeks is explained by the fact that, since agency size classification is based on the number of persons engaged in work for the blind, public schools, which have long vacations, fall into this size classification. This influence shows up again in the regional distribution (Table 31) which shows that the regions where significant numbers of agencies give the longer vacations are the regions where systems of education of blind and sighted children are operated more extensively in the regular public schools.

Tables 32 - 33

Paid Holidays

Only 272 agencies replied to the question on paid holidays; six reported they did not provide paid holidays. The 266 agencies providing paid holidays include 110 private and 156 public. The median number of holidays granted by private agencies is seven, and by public agencies ten. The median number for specialized agencies for the blind is eleven, general public welfare and vocational rehabilitation agencies eleven, residential schools eight, public schools ten, Veterans Administration hospitals eight and libraries ten (Table 32). The median number of holidays provided by the various size private agencies varies between six and eight, and by public agencies between seven and eleven. There appears to be no definite correlation between size of agency and number of paid holidays, except that the two smallest size groups give fewer than several of the larger size groups (Table 33).

Tables 34 - 35

Paid Sick Leave Policy and Group Hospitalization

Of the 299 agencies which replied to the question on sick leave, only 30 reported no paid sick leave provisions. Twenty-six of these are private agencies. Of the 269 agencies providing paid sick leave, 140 gave 12 days or less per year, 78 gave more than 12 days, and 51 provided sick leave on an individual basis. Most of the latter were private agencies. The 30 agencies reporting no paid sick leave provisions include 11 with under five workers, eight with five to nine workers, six with 10 - 14 workers, four with 15 - 24 workers; and one with 50 - 74 workers.

There were 306 agencies which replied to the question on group hospitalization. The great preponderance, 263, reported that they made no contribution, 27 reported partial contribution and 16 reported they paid the entire cost. Of those paying part or all of the cost, 23 were private and 20 public.

422772 O - 57 - 5

PART II

CHARACTERISTICS, WORK EXPERIENCE AND EARNINGS OF PROFESSIONAL, ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL STAFF MEMBERS OF AGENCIES ENGAGED IN SERVICES FOR THE BLIND 7/

1. Age, Sex and Race of Staff Members (Tables 36 - 38)

Eighty-three percent of the 3,102 staff members reporting age were between 25 and 60 years old. Over half were under 45, including five percent who are under 25. The age distribution was almost identical in private and public agencies.

There was little significant difference in the age distribution among agencies of different size except that the very small private agencies had a higher percentage of workers 65 and over. There was also some difference with respect to workers under 30. In public agencies employing less than five workers, about 20 percent of the staff was under 30. This may be accounted for by young teachers in public schools, which are classified in this size group. Private agencies in the same size group employed practically no workers so young. Thirty percent or more of the employees of public agencies in Regions IV, VII, VIII and IX were between 40 and 50. Higher proportions of workers under 35 were employed in Regions VII and X than in other regions.

The age distribution of professional, administrative and technical employees in work for the blind differs from the distribution of all non-farm emplcyed wage and salaried workers in the United States, particularly at the lower and the upper limits of the age range of the working population. Young workers under 25 make up only five percent of workers for the blind, but 16 percent of all non-farm wage and salary workers. On the other hand, 12 percent of workers for the blind are aged 60 and over compared with only eight percent in the employed non-farm group as a whole. These differences are explainable in terms of differences in the occupations involved. Since this study is concerned only with professional, administrative and technical workers, persons under 20 are almost automatically eliminated by virtue of the length of time needed to achieve the necessary education and experience required for most of these positions. Conversely, employees in such occupations tend to remain in the labor force to a later age than do unskilled or semi-skilled workers, who form a substantial part of all employed persons.

Women formed about 60 percent of the total of 3,161 persons reporting on sex, a much higher proportion than women in the total U. S. labor force in 1955, which was then 30 percent. Public agencies employed somewhat higher proportions of women than private agencies, 62 percent as compared with 53 percent. Within the public group, there were some variations between regions, the lowest employment of women being 53 percent in Region IV and the highest, 72 percent, in the Territories (Region X). For private agencies, the regional distribution by sex results in such small cells that a comparison is of little significance.

Nonwhite workers made up only about six percent of the 3,148 staff members reporting on race. The proportion employed in public agencies was seven percent compared with two percent in private agencies. On a regional basis, the highest number of nonwhites, 145 out of a national total of 186, was employed in the southern states and in the Territories.

7/ All data in Part II were furnished directly by individual employees.

2. Occupation by Age, Sex and Race (Table 39)

Grade school teachers formed the largest single group of professional workers who reported. Eighty-seven percent were women. Over half were between 25 and 44 years of age. Only 20 percent, however, were in their thirties. The proportion rose in the forties to 26 percent, which reflects in this area of work a generally observed tendency of women to return to employment after their children have grown up. Eleven percent of the teachers were nonwhite.

Social case workers and home teachers, the next two most numerous professional occupations, were also primarily women--eighty percent of the 210 social case workers and a similar proportion of the 199 home teachers. In the matter of age, 60 percent of the social case workers were between 25 and 44, and 23 percent were under 30. The home teachers are an older group. Of the 198 reporting age, only 12 percent were under 30 and 11 percent were 60 and over. Less than ten percent of the 208 case workers and only five percent of the 199 home teachers were nonwhite.

Directors of agencies for the blind formed the largest single group of administrative workers. This is a middle-aged group. Of the 108 directors, 75 percent were between the ages of 35 and 60, and about half of these were between 45 and 55. Only 17 percent were 60 or over. Almost one-third of the directors were women. There were no nonwhite persons in this occupation.

House parents formed the largest single occupational group among technical workers. These are an older group. Of the 251 reporting age, over one-fifth were aged 55 - 59; 18 percent were aged 60 - 64; and nearly 14 percent were 65 or over, making a total of 56 percent past age 55. Ten percent were under 35. As might be expected, about 90 percent of the house parents were women. Nonwhite house parents were 11 percent of the total.

3. Visual Acuity of Staff Members (Tables 40 - 44)

Of the 3,161 professional, administrative and technical workers answering this question, about 15 percent were totally blind, 15 percent had lesser visual impairments and the remaining 70 percent were sighted. There was some variation among the three major occupational groups. The professional group had the highest proportion of totally blind, 17 percent, as compared with 12 percent among administrative and ten percent among technical employees. It also had a considerably higher proportion of partially sighted but legally blind, and of visually handicapped (defined in this survey as persons with vision from 20/70 up to 20/200). Consequently, it had a lower proportion of fully sighted, 65 percent, as compared with almost 80 percent for each of the other groups. The proportion of persons with service-connected visual impairment was slight in all groups, the total number of such persons being 23 out of the 3,161 re reporting.

There was no overall consistency in the relationship between age of employees and total blindness among workers in the various occupational groups. The proportion of blind professional workers rose from four percent of those under 25 to 22 percent of those aged 60 - 64 and then dropped to 18 percent in those over 65. The administrative group showed no such trend. Among them the highest percentage of blindness--about 18 percent--occurred between 30 and 40. At 55 to 64 it was only six percent but then jumped to 25 percent of those 65 and over. Among technical workers, the proportions rose from zero for those under 25 to 17 percent between 45 and 49. Occurrence of blindness then declined rapidly in each older age group until a rise to six percent among those 65 and over.

There was a marked difference in proportions of totally blind men and women employees. Even though a much higher proportion of women were employed, only ten percent of them were totally blind compared with 20 percent of the men. This marked difference may be caused by the more protected economic status of women. Many totally blind women may never enter the labor market at all. Forty percent of the blind professional personnel was employed in the specialized state agencies. Next were the residential schools with 30 percent blind among their professional personnel. Agencies employing less than 15 workers employed much larger proportions of persons with varying degrees of visual impairment.

The occupations in which the totally blind were most concentrated were home teachers, grade school teachers, music teachers, case workers, vocational counselors, directors of private agencies, and braille instructors and proofreaders. The partially sighted but legally blind were also concentrated in several of these same occupations.

The great majority of all blind or otherwise visually handicapped workers in both private and public agencies have had such impairments from infancy or youth. The age intervals used were adopted to reflect important factors possibly contributing to these handicaps--retrolental fibroplasia in infancy, play or other accidents in youth, military service, work-connected causes in adults, and eye diseases of middle age. In the entire group of persons studied, however, the heaviest proportion--57 percent--experienced their impairment from infancy, with the next heaviest incidence occurring between six and 17 years.

The different degrees of impairment, however, have quite different age-at-onset concentrations. Much higher proportions of persons with visual impairment of less than total blindness experienced their impairment under five years than did those who are totally blind. For these, the heaviest concentration of onset occurred between age six and 17.

The comparatively low incidence of onset at higher age brackets may appear strange in light of the fact that half of the total legally blind population in the United States is 65 years of age or more. It must be kept constantly in mind, therefore, that this Report relates to employed persons only and does not apply to those persons who are beyond working age, to those visually handicapped persons who, although of working age, are out of the labor force for one reason or another, or to those who hold jobs in sheltered workshops, vending stands, or other types of economic enterprise established especially to provide work for the adult blind. What it does reflect is the situation of those persons employed in a specific type of work who have been able to adjust successfully to visual impairments that occurred mainly during their childhood or youth, and whose training, in the light of those impairments, was probably geared toward eventual achievement in professional, administrative or technical fields.

4. Highest Education of Staff Members (Tables 45 - 48)

Among the more than 3,000 employees who reported their highest education, 22 percent had a Bachelor's degree and an additional 37 percent have had some graduate work or have received additional degrees or specialized certificates. Thus three-fifths of all employees had college degrees or specialized training. Twenty-three percent have had no college experience at all.

As might be expected, a higher proportion of employees having Bachelor's degrees were found among the young professional, administrative and technical staff members. Of those under 25, 47 percent had a Bachelor's degree as compared with six percent who were 65 and over. The largest proportions having a Master's degree were concentrated in two older age groups, 30 - 34 and 35 - 39. One-third of all Ph.D.'s and M.D.'s were between 40 and 50 and another one-third were 55 or older. Of the almost

700 persons with no college education, over half were between 40 and 60 and another one-fourth were 60 years or over. Those with no high school were found in the highest proportion--ten percent--among those 65 and over. The actual number, however, was small.

The men employees had a somewhat better educational background than the women. Although 22 percent of each had Bachelor's degrees, almost one-third of the men compared with one-fifth of the women had Master's or other degrees. The higher proportions of women than men with no college education is probably accounted for by the house parents whose highest education was predominantly at the high school level.

The nonwhite staff were as well educated as the white staff. Although the number of nonwhites was very small, their distribution by the various levels of education was very similar to that of white employees, except that 35 percent of the 185 nonwhite staff had Bachelor's degrees compared with 21 percent of 2,940 white staff. Higher proportions of whites than nonwhites, however, had education beyond the Bachelor's degree.

Much higher proportions of employees of public agencies than of private agencies held Bachelor's degrees. Proportions of Master's degree holders run about the same as between private state and local agencies and the principal employers among the public agencies. The public schools exceeded all other agencies, however, with 42 percent. The highest proportion of noncollege personnel were employed in private national agencies. As might be expected, professional employees, overall, had more education than the two other occupational groups. In public agencies, however, the high proportion of administrative personnel with Master's degrees (40 percent) brings that group up to the educational level of professional workers. The numbers involved, however, were substantially disproportionate. The heaviest concentrations of degree holders were among teachers, social case workers, vocational counselors, and agency and residential school administrators. Personnel whose highest formal education was high school graduation or less were concentrated among house parents, representatives of vending stands and in the Braille publishing and work shop supervisory occupations.

5. Length of Service of Staff Members (Table 49)

Almost three-fifths of all participants in the survey have been in work with the blind for five years or more, and almost the same proportion have been with their present employer for that period of time. Only one-fifth have been in this work for less than two years. Occupations having highest proportions of long-service personnel were home teachers, case workers, school teachers, directors of agencies, and school superintendents and principals. On the other hand, only 40 percent of the house parents had this much service.

Shorter periods of service showed up with respect to time in present position. Although almost half had been in the same position five years or more, 17 percent had less than one year's service in their present position and another 21 percent had held their present job for more than one but less than three years. These were principally among professional workers, mainly teachers and social case workers, who may in some measure be young workers just entering their profession.

6. Major and Secondary Types of Work Experience (Table 50)

Major fields of specific work experience reported by professional workers were education, social case work, and vocational counseling. A substantial number reported miscellaneous kinds of experience. Major experience of administrative employees was in administration and education. Among technical employees, major experience was as house parent, followed by shop supervision and education.

In contrast to the 2,700 persons who reported on their major work experience, only 1,200 indicated their second most important experience. Such experience was concentrated in administration, education, recreation, vocational counseling, social case work and miscellaneous occupations. It is probable that many young professional workers had been in only one kind of work, e.g. teaching or social case work, and therefore actually had no "secondary" type of experience on which to report.

Evaluating the data in Tables 49 and 50 together, it would appear that there is a substantial amount of stability among workers in this field, with respect to both length of service and field of activity.

7. Professional Affiliations of Staff Members (Tables 51 and 52)

Five groups of organizations were developed on which staff members were asked to report. The group most closely related to the field under study is Group A, which includes the American Association of Workers for the Blind, the American Association of Instructors of the Blind and Home Teacher organizations. For specific organizations included in the other four groups, see the footnote to Table 51.

Group A had the highest proportion of members. Fifty-three percent of professional workers in both private and public agencies belonged to this group, 58 percent of all administrative staff and 23 percent of all technical staff. That a substantial number of professional and administrative personnel belonged to organizations in more than one group is indicated by the fact that 1,959 professional personnel report 2,489 memberships, and 376 administrative staff report 546.memberships. Among the technical staff, membership in professional organizations was much less customary. The 829 technical personnel reported only 392 memberships, i.e., less than half of them belonged to any professional organization, and a considerable portion of the memberships were in organizations other than those specified in groups A - D. In evaluating the extent of membership in organizations, it needs also to be pointed out that not every person replying to the questionnaire necessarily belonged to an organization. An unduplicated total of those who belonged to at least one organization was not obtained from the tabulations.

Much higher proportions of organization members were employed of public than of private agencies, particularly among professional and technical workers. Among administrative personnel, the membership in group A organizations was divided half and half between public and private agencies and group D memberships were higher in private agencies than in public agencies. The numbers involved in group D, however, were small. As might be expected, memberships among the various regions were affected, in part at least, by the differences in total employment among regions. In all but Region X (the Territories) some professional and administrative employees belonged to more than one organization. In no region was this true of technical workers. The highest proportion of memberships among technical workers in Region VI, where affiliations (though not necessarily individuals) were 93 percent of the number of staff members.

8. Monthly Salary Rates, September 1955 (Tables 53 - 59)

In order to permit comparisons of earnings actually reported by staff members with salary ranges for similar positions as reported by agencies, Tables 53 - 55 show cash salaries, irrespective of maintenance. The same occupations are shown as are shown in Part I, Tables 20 - 25. The numbers of employees shown, however, is somewhat different since Part I gives the number of positions reported by agencies and Part II gives, for each occupation, the actual number of workers who returned a questionnaire. For example, agencies reported annual salaries for 1,751 professional positions, but 1,911 professional employees reported their monthly salary in Part II. The numbers of administrative and technical employees in the two parts correspond much more closely, but in both groups the number of individuals replying exceeded the number reported by agencies. The magnitude of the differences varies among the different occupations.

In Tables 53 - 55 and in Tables 56 - 59, which present salary data separately for those receiving no maintenance and those receiving some maintenance, the general practice is not to present salary information separately for an occupation where fewer than six persons reported. In some instances a median monthly salary is not shown for other occupations in which somewhat higher numbers reported but where the salary distribution was erratic. Salary information for all reporting workers is included in the totals, however. All the salary data are basically alike in that they are gross straight-time salaries before deductions for taxes or other purposes, and excluding overtime.

The salary intervals in these tables are the monthly equivalents of the annual intervals used in Part I, Tables 20 - 25. Those who wish to estimate annual salaries to compare with the data in Part I can do so by multiplying by twelve. Data were not presented on an annual basis automatically because there was no way of knowing whether the positions being reported on here would actually be held by the incumbent for a full year or whether the rate of salary reported would remain in effect for a full year. Monthly salaries of teachers, who rarely work on their regular job for 12 full months, were appropriately adjusted to make them comparable with other monthly salaries, so that teachers' salaries, too, can be multiplied by twelve to get an annual figure comparable with other data when multiplied by twelve.

Monthly Salaries, Irrespective of Maintenance

(Tables 53 - 55)

Altogether, 3,078 professional, administrative and technical employees reported their rate of salary or earnings for September 1955. This is 97 percent of the 3,164 employees who returned questionnaires. The overall data should therefore be substantially representative for the entire group, even though for some occupations where the numbers reporting were small, they may not be completely so. Data are shown separately for private and public agencies, as well as for all agencies combined.

For all 1,911 professional workers, the median monthly salary was $301, (annual equivalent of $3,612) with the heaviest concentration--12 percent--receiving between $375 and $416 per month. The annual equivalent for thisgroup would be $4,500 to $4,992. The second heaviest concentration was 11 percent, who received under $167 per month. This is probably due, to a considerable extent, to part-time work among medical personnel and some teachers. The various supervisors, other than of home teachers, received the highest salaries, ranging from $414 per month to $584, but the numbers involved, altogether, were only seven percent of all professional workers. The four most numerous occupations paid from $263 for home teachers to $362 for vocational counselors. With the exception of the grade school teachers, the reported earnings for these occupations come reasonably close to the mid-point of the minimums and maximums reported by agencies in Tables 20 - 25. The teachers' earnings were $500 less per year than agencies reported, which suggests that substantial proportions of grade school teachers have probably had too little service to have reached the upper levels of established salary ranges.

The median monthly earnings of the 799 technical workers were substantially below earnings of the other groups. They earned $234 per month or around $2,800 per year. Forty-three percent earned less than $208 per month, with a fairly even distribution throughout the other salary ranges up to $458. A scattered six percent earned more. The low earnings of house parents, with a monthly median of $162 ($1,944 per year), heavily weights the median earnings for the entire group. The mid-point of agency salary scales was $2,100, which is somewhat higher than actual average earnings reported. As Table 49 indicated, house parents reported shorter periods of service than many of the higher paying occupations.

Salaries With No Maintenance

(Tables 56 and 57)

The most realistic evaluation of cash salaries can be made by observing the differences between salaries where no maintenance was furnished and where some maintenance was furnished. No attempt was made in the salary tabulations to distinguish between partial and total maintenance because the numbers involved would have become too small for useful conclusions. Tables in Part III for the two major occupations where maintenance is involved, namely house parents and residential school teachers, deal with the question of maintenance in more detail.

Over three-fourths of all 3,078 employees reporting their salaries received no maintenance in addition to salary. Overall, employees in public agencies got $40 a month more on the average than employees of private agencies. Caution is in order, here, however, since 51 different occupations were reported for public compared with 40 for private agencies.

The difference in occupations reported on is most important in the professional group where only 13 out of a total of 31 different occupations appeared in both groups and where there were twice as many occupations in public as in private agencies. In the administrative and technical groups, the number of occupations was substantially the same as between types of agency, but the occupations themselves differ. Out of 12 individual administrative occupations, only five appeared in both types of agency, and out of 20 individual technical occupations, half were the same in both types. More important, the data were affected throughout by the much larger numbers of public employees reporting-more than twice as many as employees of private agencies.

All of these variations make absolute comparisons of median salaries as between private and public agencies difficult, and great care should be taken, when making comparisons between different occupations, to note any substantial differences in the numbers employed, i.e., the numbers affecting the median salary shown for the occupation.

Bearing these precautions in mind, the distribution of salaries for all occupational groups in private agencies shows only one heavy concentration--19 percent--earning less than $167 per month, due mainly to two technical occupations connected with Braille publishing, and to home teachers. Otherwise there was a not too divergent scattering throughout the range. The 15 percent earning $500 per month or more was mainly influenced by the administrative occupations.

In public agencies, there was no really pronounced concentration for all occupational groups combined other than 12 percent who earned from $375 - $416 per month. Only 11 percent, compared with 15 percent in private agencies, were earning $500 or more. As in private agencies, the administrators of various kinds tended to concentrate in the higher brackets. One-fourth of the technical workers earned less than $209 per month and these were almost entirely house parents.

Salaries With Some Maintenance

(Tables 58 and 59)

Less than one-fourth of the employees reporting got some maintenance for either themselves or families. This "maintenance" ranged from lunches to full house and board, but no breakdown is provided because

of the small number that would appear in each salary range. The disproportionate numbers involved--less than 100 employees in private agencies and over 600 in public agencies--precludes making any valid comparisons between the two types of agencies.

In public agencies the number of persons involved makes it possible to compare salaries with maintenance (Table 59) and salaries without maintenance (Table 57) for a number of occupations. For most of them the difference in cash salary as between no maintenance and some maintenance is rather substantial, but in one occupation, vocational counselor, those getting some maintenance have a slightly higher median salary than those who get none. The cash salaries of home teachers are not too different in the two groups. In both these occupations, however, the widely divergent numbers involved limit the significance of the comparison.

A comparison for houseparents, however, is well within reason. Of the 241 reporting, 56 percent get maintenance, 44 percent do not. The high proportion who do not is somewhat surprising. This does not necessarily mean that they live away from the premises, but rather they are charged something for their room and board. Whatever the arrangement may be, those who get no maintenance in addition to cash salary have median monthly earnings of $206 compared with $135 earned by those who also get maintenance.

9. Weekly Hours of Work

(Tables 60 - 62)

The average (median) workweek for the 2,906 employees who replied to this question was 40. This held true for all occupational groups in both public and private agencies except for professional workers in private agencies who worked 38 hours and technical workers in public agencies who worked an average of 44.

The distribution of actual hours, however, showed over one-third in both private and public agencies working less than 40 hours. Teachers and some part-time workers probably account for this group in public agencies. Since private agencies reported (Table 13) that 16 percent of their employees were part-time, it is probable that the employees of private agencies reporting workweeks of less than 35 hours include mainly part-time medical personnel. Ten percent of all employees in public agencies worked 60 hours or more compared with 2 percent in private agencies. These long hours are attributable to the houseparents who, in addition to being "on duty" for long hours are also "on call" twenty-four hours a day. The regular workweek for these people, however, was calculated on the basis of their regular "on duty" hours.

Since overall hours showed so little variation among the three groups of occupations, little comment is needed on earnings in relation to hours worked (Table 61). Among the professional group, however, it is clear that the 10 percent who earned less than $167 per month were part-time workers, i.e., their median weekly hours were 24. For all other salary ranges the median hours were from 35 to 40. Among technical workers, on the other hand, the lowest paid group--about 30 percent--had a median workweek of 60 hours. These were, in the main, the houseparents.

Overtime was required of 54 percent of the 2,980 employees reporting on this question (Table 62). In addition, many expressed the fact that they do work many hours of overtime even though it is not "required." This, of course, cannot be presented statistically. Of those who were required to work overtime, over 80 percent received no compensation of any kind, 4 percent were paid in cash, and 13 percent got compensatory time off. Overtime requirements were heavier for administrative than for

professional and technical personnel. Seventy percent of the administrative group was affected compared with half of the other two groups. Only 10 percent got any form of compensation for this overtime.

10. Total Earnings in 1954 and Weeks Worked

(Table 63)

In an effort to evaluate immediate previous wage and hour conditions of persons engaged in paid services in work for the blind in 1955, a question was asked on total earnings in 1954, irrespective of what occupation the person held, whether or not it was in work for the blind, or whether or not it was major or part-time employment. Information on the number of weeks worked during the year was also requested to determine the extent to which employees in work for the blindin 1955 were or were not "under-employed" in the previous year. Number of weeks worked was defined to include paid vacation time.

There appears to have been very little "under employment" among the 2,708 staff members who reported their 1954 work experience. These were 370 fewer, however, than those who reported their September 1955 salary rates. Some of the discrepancy may be due to young workers whose 1955 position was their first employment.

Information on weeks worked in 1954 is shown in relation to total earnings, before tax and other deductions. These earnings include bonuses, overtime pay, and pay for part-time in addition to regular jobs. Among professional workers, those who earned $2,000 or more worked an average of 44 weeks or more. In most wage groups of professional workers the median weeks worked was 49. The high number working under 35 weeks, probably teachers, undoubtedly establishes the low median number of 37 weeks worked by those earning under $2,000. However, 37 weeks is a "full year" for teachers. Provision of maintenance for residential school teachers needs to be taken into account here in evaluating earnings.

Over 90 percent of administrative employees had 48 or more weeks of employment in 1954, irrespective of earnings. The average number of weeks were 50. In other words, there was practically no unemployment in 1954 among persons who held administrative positions with agencies for the blind in 1955.

Two-thirds of all technical employees worked between 48 and 52 weeks in 1954. The average number of weeks worked by all earning $2,000 or more was 49 to 52. Those earning under $2,000 were one-third of all technical workers and their average number of weeks worked was 44. One-fifth of these low earners worked less than 35 weeks, which suggests either a number of part-time workers or considerable "spells" of unemployment among technical workers. The remaining four-fifths were probably, in the main, houseparents or certain publishinghouse workers who, from other tables in the study, are known to be in the low-paid group.

TABLE 36: Age, sex and race of Professional, Administrative and Technical staff members of private and public agencies, by type of agency, September 1955.

Type of agency	Total staff members reporting	Age										Total staff members reporting	Sex		Total staff members reporting	Race	
		Under 25	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over		Male	Female		White	Non-white
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
TOTAL																	
Number	1/ 3,102	145	321	367	348	422	452	346	318	228	155	1/ 3,161	1,285	1,876	1/ 3,148	2,962	186
Percent	100	5	10	12	11	14	15	11	10	7	5	100	41	59	100	94	6
Private agencies																	
Number	812	39	81	103	99	123	120	81	67	51	48	825	387	438	820	800	20
Percent	100	5	10	13	12	15	15	10	8	6	6	100	47	53	100	98	2
National	228	14	19	33	26	28	40	20	20	15	13	230	100	130	230	230	-
State and local	584	25	62	70	73	95	80	61	47	36	35	595	287	308	590	570	20
Public agencies																	
Number	2,290	106	240	264	249	299	332	265	251	177	107	2,336	898	1,438	2,328	2,162	166
Percent	100	5	10	11	11	13	14	12	11	8	5	100	38	62	100	93	7
Specialized agencies for the blind	664	9	64	99	102	91	116	72	55	36	20	666	373	293	665	636	29
General public welfare and vocational rehabilitation agencies	155	3	12	22	19	22	31	22	14	3	7	154	94	60	155	153	2
Residential schools	1,243	84	138	117	108	138	149	145	164	125	75	1,277	363	914	1,270	1,145	125
Public schools	145	10	23	17	6	28	25	14	10	7	5	154	17	137	153	152	1
Veterans Administration hospitals	49	-	2	7	11	16	5	3	3	2	-	49	42	7	49	41	8
Libraries	34	-	1	2	3	4	6	9	5	4	-	36	9	27	36	35	1

1/ Numbers replying on age and race are fewer than those replying on sex.

TABLE 37: Age, sex and race of Professional, Administrative and Technical staff members of private and public agencies by size of agency, September 1955.

Size of agency 1/	Total staff members reporting	Age										Total staff members reporting	Sex		Total staff members reporting	Race	
		Under 25	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64	65 and over		Male	Female		White	Non-white
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
TOTAL																	
Number	2/3,102	145	321	367	348	422	452	346	318	228	155	2/3,161	1,285	1,876	2/3,148	2,962	186
Percent	100	5	10	12	11	14	15	11	10	7	5	100	41	59	100	94	6
Private agencies																	
Number	812	39	81	103	99	123	120	81	67	51	48	825	387	438	820	800	20
Percent	100	5	10	13	12	15	15	10	8	6	6	100	47	53	100	98	2
Under 5 workers	71	1	—	8	8	15	11	8	5	7	8	72	30	42	71	70	1
5 – 9 "	92	1	12	13	11	12	8	10	12	5	8	96	52	44	96	91	5
10 – 14 "	76	3	8	8	7	10	14	8	9	4	5	76	40	36	76	75	1
15 – 24 "	131	10	13	18	20	18	11	16	13	5	7	133	63	70	132	126	6
25 – 34 "	17	—	2	5	1	2	4	2	—	1	—	17	13	4	17	17	—
35 – 49 "	52	—	5	8	7	9	6	5	3	7	2	52	27	25	51	49	2
50 – 74 "	70	3	4	8	10	9	14	6	6	6	4	71	37	34	71	69	2
75 – 99 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 and over	303	21	37	35	35	48	52	26	19	16	14	308	125	183	306	303	3
Public agencies																	
Number	2,290	106	240	264	249	299	332	265	251	177	107	2,336	898	1,438	2,328	2,162	166
Percent	100	5	10	11	11	13	14	12	11	8	5	100	38	62	100	93	7
Under 5 workers	98	5	13	9	9	14	18	18	5	6	1	102	35	67	101	96	5
5 – 9 "	119	2	6	20	16	23	21	10	15	3	3	121	52	69	122	109	13
10 – 14 "	87	2	13	13	7	16	16	5	5	6	4	89	35	54	89	89	—
15 – 24 "	169	6	21	21	16	24	29	18	15	13	6	172	78	94	172	161	11
25 – 34 "	285	9	27	36	38	43	46	27	29	18	12	289	122	167	288	255	33
35 – 49 "	206	10	24	24	26	27	31	22	21	14	7	211	80	131	211	172	39
50 – 74 "	410	16	29	44	43	50	61	62	39	38	28	417	170	247	414	409	5
75 – 99 "	275	13	36	24	24	27	40	31	41	21	18	286	98	188	283	262	21
100 and over	641	43	71	73	70	75	70	72	81	58	28	649	228	421	648	609	39

1/ Based on total paid employees in work for the blind.
2/ Numbers replying on age and race are fewer than those replying on sex.

TABLE 38: Age, sex and race of Professional, Administrative and Technical staff members of **private** and public agencies, by geographical location of agency, September 1955.

Geographical location of agency 1/	Total staff members reporting	Age										Total staff members reporting	Sex		Total staff members reporting	Race	
		Under 25	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 and over		Male	Female		White	Non-white
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
TOTAL																	
Number	2/ 3102	145	321	367	348	422	452	346	318	228	155	2/ 3161	1285	1876	2/ 3148	2962	186
Percent	100	5	10	12	11	14	15	11	10	7	5	100	41	59	100	94	6
Private agencies																	
Number	812	39	81	103	99	123	120	81	67	51	48	825	387	438	820	800	20
Percent	100	5	10	13	12	15	15	10	8	6	6	100	47	53	100	98	2
Region I	69	5	4	7	10	8	12	8	4	6	5	69	25	44	68	66	2
" II	389	13	41	44	48	64	59	38	33	24	25	396	196	200	392	384	8
" III	130	15	16	18	12	14	25	10	8	7	5	131	39	92	131	130	1
" IV	16	-	2	4	2	3	3	1	1	-	-	17	9	8	17	13	4
" V	96	4	7	15	16	11	14	14	6	5	4	98	66	32	98	95	3
" VI	27	2	1	5	2	5	1	1	6	1	3	27	15	12	27	27	-
" VII	43	-	3	6	5	12	5	6	2	2	2	44	18	26	44	42	2
" VIII	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2	2	2	-
" IX	40	-	7	4	4	6	1	3	6	6	3	41	19	22	41	41	-
" X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public agencies																	
Number	2290	106	240	264	249	299	332	265	251	177	107	2336	898	1438	2328	2162	166
Percent	100	5	10	11	11	13	14	12	11	8	5	100	38	62	100	93	7
Region I	205	16	19	24	21	24	26	23	23	25	4	205	75	130	204	200	4
" II	411	29	37	44	35	60	53	44	47	35	27	422	144	278	420	411	9
" III	284	10	37	29	41	43	36	28	32	16	12	289	100	189	289	241	48
" IV	280	9	26	35	29	39	54	34	25	16	13	287	135	152	286	248	39
" V	403	15	37	45	44	38	61	52	53	34	24	412	173	239	412	403	9
" VI	203	9	23	19	22	26	21	22	30	24	7	209	85	124	208	206	2
" VII	136	9	22	19	18	22	18	12	2	6	8	141	59	82	142	108	34
" VIII	67	-	5	9	7	8	12	10	13	2	1	67	30	37	67	67	-
" IX	246	7	23	29	24	34	45	33	29	15	11	249	82	167	245	241	4
" X	55	2	11	11	8	5	6	2	6	4	-	55	15	40	55	37	18

1/ For states included in regions, see Part I, Table 3, footnote 1.

2/ Numbers replying on age and race are fewer than those replying on sex.

TABLE 39: Age, sex and race of Professional, Administrative and Technical staff members of private and public agencies, by occupational group and specific occupation, September 1955.

Occupation of staff members		Total staff members reporting	Age										Total staff members reporting	Sex		Total staff members reporting	Race	
			Under 25	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over		Male	Female		White	Non-white
		Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
TOTAL	Number	1/ 3102	145	321	367	348	422	452	346	318	228	155	1/ 3161	1285	1876	1/ 3148	2962	186
	Percent	100	5	10	12	11	14	15	11	10	7	5	100	41	59	100	94	6
Professional	Number	1917	117	254	266	225	271	255	192	167	105	65	1960	697	1263	1948	1819	129
	Percent	100	6	13	14	12	15	13	10	9	5	3	100	36	64	100	93	7
Nursery and Kindergarten Teachers (11-11)		87	20	22	7	3	17	9	3	4	1	1	89	2	87	88	86	2
Grade School Teachers (11-12)		374	38	66	42	32	51	45	38	31	21	10	392	51	341	386	343	43
Secondary School Teachers (11-13)		105	3	15	15	12	15	11	13	12	5	4	108	47	61	108	95	13
Supervising Teachers (11-21)		21	--	--	4	3	2	4	3	3	2	--	22	9	13	22	22	--
Supervisors of Special Education (11-22)		11	--	--	1	2	3	3	--	1	1	--	12	--	12	12	12	--
Music Directors (11-31)		10	--	1	1	2	2	1	--	--	2	1	10	8	2	10	10	--
Music Teachers (11-32)		115	5	17	10	13	9	17	10	16	9	9	118	38	80	118	110	8
Physical Education Teachers (12-12)		39	5	14	7	5	2	2	3	--	--	1	39	22	17	39	36	3
Vocational Training Teachers (12-22)		78	2	10	16	8	8	9	9	8	6	2	79	75	4	79	73	6
Home Economics Teachers (12-32)		39	9	3	3	1	4	4	6	7	1	1	40	--	40	40	35	5
Teachers of Arts and Crafts (12-42)		39	2	2	2	4	10	4	6	5	2	2	42	8	34	42	41	1
Case Work Supervisors (13-11)		50	--	--	2	5	11	13	8	5	5	1	50	13	37	49	49	--
Case Workers (13-12)		209	12	36	37	26	28	28	12	13	10	7	210	42	168	208	189	19
Recreation Workers (13-21)		23	6	4	2	4	1	4	2	--	--	--	23	10	13	23	23	--
Social and Recreation Workers, n.e.c. (13-99)		13	--	1	1	1	1	4	2	1	1	1	14	5	9	13	13	--
Vocational Counselors (14-11)		180	--	26	37	31	25	23	21	9	6	2	181	155	26	181	181	--
Supervisors of Vocational Rehabilitation (14-12)		33	--	1	10	7	5	2	6	2	--	--	33	30	3	33	32	1
Placement Workers (14-21)		28	--	2	4	6	7	4	3	--	1	1	28	28	--	28	28	--
Rehabilitation Supervisors (15-11)		7	--	--	1	3	1	1	--	1	--	--	7	7	--	7	6	1
Orientors (15-12)		45	3	4	9	8	11	3	3	3	1	--	46	31	15	46	38	8
Occupational Therapists (15-22)		12	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	--	--	1	13	4	9	13	12	1
Rehabilitation Workers (15-99)		4	--	--	2	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	4	4	--	4	4	--
Supervisors, Home Teachers (16-11)		13	--	1	2	3	2	3	1	1	--	--	14	5	9	14	13	1
Home Teachers (16-12)		198	3	21	29	22	28	30	21	21	14	9	199	41	158	199	190	9
Librarians (18-11)		42	2	2	1	3	6	7	6	8	7	--	44	8	36	44	42	2
Assistant Librarians (18-12)		11	--	--	2	--	1	1	3	2	2	--	11	1	10	11	11	--
Physicians and Psychiatrists (19-11)		20	--	--	1	6	5	1	2	5	--	--	20	20	--	20	20	--
Ophthalmologists and Optometrists (19-12)		10	--	--	--	1	2	4	1	--	--	2	10	9	1	10	10	--
Dentists (19-21)		9	--	--	3	1	--	4	--	--	--	1	9	9	--	9	9	--
Registered Nurses (19-31)		32	1	1	1	2	7	7	4	5	3	1	33	--	33	33	32	1
Practical Nurses (19-32)		26	3	1	1	3	3	1	4	3	2	5	26	1	25	25	21	4
Psychologists (19-42)		25	--	2	11	4	3	1	1	1	--	2	25	13	12	25	25	--
Dieticians (19-51)		9	1	--	--	1	--	3	--	--	3	1	9	1	8	9	8	1
Administrative	Number	370	--	9	29	44	56	78	56	44	26	28	374	265	109	374	366	8
	Percent	100	--	2	8	12	15	21	15	12	7	8	100	71	29	100	98	2
Superintendents of Residential Schools (21-11)		32	--	1	--	2	4	6	10	2	4	3	32	31	1	31	31	--
Principals of Residential Schools (21-13)		32	--	1	4	7	3	7	6	1	3	--	33	22	11	33	28	5
Directors of Agencies for the Blind (21-21)		108	--	2	7	10	17	20	18	16	7	11	107	73	34	107	107	--
Assistant Directors of Agencies for the Blind (21-22)		20	--	--	--	3	5	6	2	1	2	1	20	15	5	20	20	--
Supervisors of Sections for the Blind		27	--	--	--	7	8	7	3	2	--	--	26	24	2	27	26	1
Superintendents of Work Shops for the Blind (21-41)		15	--	--	3	1	1	4	2	3	--	1	15	14	1	15	15	--
Superintendents of Homes for the Blind (21-51)		10	--	--	1	3	2	--	--	2	—	2	10	5	5	10	10	--
Public Relations Directors (21-62)		24	--	3	3	2	5	4	1	1	1	4	26	17	9	26	25	1
Treasurers (21-63)		30	--	2	3	5	3	7	7	2	1	--	31	23	8	31	30	1
Administrative Assistants (21-71)		25	--	--	4	3	2	6	3	5	2	--	26	13	13	26	26	--
Superintendents of Grounds and Buildings (21-81)		9	--	--	1	--	--	1	2	1	1	3	9	9	--	9	9	--
Sales Managers (21-91)		11	--	--	--	--	4	4	--	1	--	2	11	9	2	11	11	--
Assistant Resident Managers (21-99)		27	--	--	3	1	2	6	2	7	5	1	28	10	18	28	28	--
Technical	Number	815	28	58	72	79	95	119	98	107	97	62	827	323	504	826	777	49
	Percent	100	3	7	9	10	12	14	12	13	12	8	100	39	61	100	94	6
Braille Typing Instructors (32-11)		20	2	3	2	--	3	1	3	3	3	--	21	--	21	21	19	2
Braille Instructors (32-12)		37	2	2	2	4	6	13	1	5	1	1	38	6	32	38	38	--
Supervisors of Work Shops (33-11)		61	--	2	6	11	10	10	8	4	6	4	62	51	11	62	60	2
Assistant Work Shops Supervisors (33-12)		17	--	2	2	4	--	3	3	1	--	2	17	10	7	17	16	1
Supervisors of Sections of Work (33-13)		55	--	3	4	5	8	13	5	4	8	5	55	35	20	55	52	3
Instructors of Work-Shop Employees (33-21)		37	2	4	5	7	4	3	9	1	2	--	38	26	12	38	30	8
Home Industry Supervisors (34-12)		15	--	--	2	1	--	6	1	3	1	1	15	2	13	15	15	--
Supervisors, Vending Stands (34-31)		23	--	2	2	2	8	2	5	1	1	--	23	21	2	23	23	--
Representatives, Vending Stands (34-32)		57	--	5	11	6	7	10	3	9	4	2	58	52	6	58	58	--
Industrial Employment Agents (34-42)		18	--	2	2	4	3	1	3	2	--	1	18	18	--	18	17	1
Business Enterprise Instructors (34-99)		10	--	--	1	1	3	3	1	1	--	--	10	8	2	10	10	--
Braille Editors (35-11)		8	--	1	--	--	3	1	1	--	1	1	9	3	6	9	9	--
Braille Printers (35-12)		15	4	2	2	1	2	1	--	--	3	--	15	3	12	15	15	--
Braille Transcribers and Proof Readers (35-14)		25	--	1	--	4	5	7	4	1	--	3	26	6	20	26	26	--
Braille Stereotypers (35-15)		27	1	2	5	3	2	5	2	2	5	--	27	3	24	27	27	--
Braille Bookbinders (35-18)		31	5	3	4	2	3	5	3	3	1	2	31	--	31	31	31	--
Talking Book, Slate and Map Workers (35-19)		36	4	3	3	7	4	8	3	1	2	1	36	21	15	36	36	--
Head Matrons (36-11)		16	--	--	1	--	1	1	2	3	6	2	16	2	14	16	16	--
House Parents (36-12)		251	7	12	7	11	15	22	36	59	47	35	254	23	231	253	225	28
Assistant House Parents (36-13)		21	1	2	--	1	3	2	2	2	6	2	23	3	20	23	19	4
Guide Dog Trainers (37-12)		19	--	7	7	1	3	--	1	--	--	--	19	19	--	19	19	--
Guide Dog Kennel Managers (37-99)		8	--	--	2	2	1	1	2	--	--	--	8	5	3	8	8	--
Sales Agents for Products Made by the Blind (38-11)		8	--	--	2	2	1	1	--	2	--	--	8	6	2	8	8	--

1/ Numbers replying to age and race are fewer than those replying on sex.

TABLE 40: Visual acuity of Professional, Administrative and Technical staff members of private and public agencies by occupational group, age, sex, and race, September 1955.

Visual acuity of staff members	Age											Sex			Race		
	Total staff members reporting	Under 25	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Total staff members reporting	Male	Female	Total staff members reporting	White	Non-white
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
TOTAL																	
Number	2/ 3,102	145	321	367	348	422	452	346	318	228	155	2/ 3,161	1,285	1,876	2/ 3,148	2,962	186
Percent	100	5	10	12	11	14	15	11	10	7	5	100	41	59	100	94	6
Professional																	
Number	1,917	117	254	266	225	271	255	192	167	105	65	1,960	697	1,263	1,948	1,819	129
Percent	100	6	13	14	12	14	13	10	9	6	3	100	36	64	100	93	7
Sighted	1,243	89	165	157	132	160	176	128	115	72	49	1,275	365	910	1,265	1,174	91
Totally blind	328	5	32	50	48	49	45	34	29	24	12	334	162	172	333	317	16
Partially sighted but legally blind (20/200 vision or less)	244	8	35	46	33	48	27	21	15	8	3	248	123	125	247	234	13
Visually handicapped (20/70 - 20/200)	102	15	22	13	12	14	7	9	8	1	1	103	47	56	103	94	9
Service-connected visual impairment 1/	13	—	1	6	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	14	14	—	14	14	—
Administrative																	
Number	370	—	9	29	44	56	78	56	44	26	28	374	265	109	374	366	8
Percent	100	—	2	8	12	15	21	15	12	7	8	100	71	29	100	98	2
Sighted	289	—	7	21	31	43	68	43	35	21	20	293	189	104	294	287	7
Totally blind	45	—	1	5	8	4	7	6	3	4	7	45	45	—	45	45	—
Partially sighted but legally blind (20/200 vision or less)	23	—	—	1	4	8	—	4	4	1	1	23	21	2	22	22	—
Visually handicapped (20/70 - 20/200)	13	—	1	2	1	1	3	3	2	—	—	13	10	3	13	12	1
Service-connected visual impairment 1/	5	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	5	5	—
Technical																	
Number	815	28	58	72	79	95	119	98	107	97	62	827	323	504	826	777	49
Percent	100	3	7	9	10	12	14	12	13	12	8	100	39	61	100	94	6
Sighted	639	22	45	56	52	70	83	75	91	89	56	650	210	440	649	608	41
Totally blind	80	—	5	6	13	15	21	8	7	2	3	81	53	28	81	79	2
Partially sighted but legally blind (20/200 vision or less)	63	5	6	8	6	8	12	7	7	4	—	63	41	22	63	58	5
Visually handicapped (20/70 - 20/200)	33	1	2	2	8	2	3	8	2	2	3	33	19	14	33	32	1
Service-connected visual impairment 1/	4	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	4	3	1

1/ Not duplicated in totals.
2/ Numbers replying on age and race are fewer than those replying on sex.

TABLE 41: Visual acuity of Professional, Administrative and Technical staff members of private and public agencies, by occupational group and type of agency, September 1955.

Visual acuity of staff members 1/	Total staff members reporting		Private agencies			Public agencies						
			Total	National	State and local	Total	Specialized agencies for the blind	General public welfare and vocational rehabilitation agencies	Residential schools	Public schools	Veterans Administration hospitals	Libraries
	Number	Percent	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
TOTAL	3,163	-	825	230	595	2,338	667	155	1,277	154	49	36
Professional	1,959	100	301	28	273	1,658	465	114	874	138	36	31
Sighted	1,274	65	200	17	183	1,074	212	58	627	125	30	22
Totally blind	334	17	58	5	53	276	134	28	99	5	5	5
Partially sighted but legally blind (20/200 vision or less)	248	13	25	2	23	223	97	23	96	3	1	3
Visually handicapped (20/70-20/200)	103	5	18	4	14	85	22	5	52	5	-	1
Service-connected visual impairment 2/	14	1	4	2	2	10	6	4	-	-	-	-
Administrative	376	100	201	37	164	175	62	14	90	-	6	3
Sighted	295	78	145	28	117	150	51	10	82	-	4	3
Totally blind	45	12	32	6	26	13	8	2	2	-	1	-
Partially sighted but legally blind (20/200 vision or less)	23	6	17	1	16	6	3	-	2	-	1	-
Visually handicapped (20/70-20/200)	13	4	7	2	5	6	-	2	4	-	-	-
Service-connected visual impairment 2/	5	2	3	1	2	2	1	-	-	-	1	-
Technical	828	100	323	165	158	505	140	27	313	16	7	2
Sighted	651	79	240	141	99	411	93	20	279	15	4	-
Totally blind	81	10	39	17	22	42	27	2	7	1	3	2
Partially sighted but legally blind (20/200 vision or less)	63	7	30	5	25	33	13	4	16	-	-	-
Visually handicapped (20/70-20/200)	33	4	14	2	12	19	7	1	11	-	-	-
Service-connected visual impairment 2/	4	3/	2	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Summary data:

Totally blind	460
Legally blind	334
Visually handicapped	149
Total	943

2/ Not duplicated in totals.

3/ Less than 0.5 of one percent.

TABLE 42: Visual acuity of Professional, Administrative and Technical staff members of private and public agencies, by occupational group and size of agency, September 1955.

Visual acuity of staff members	Total staff members reporting		Private agencies, by size																	
			Under 5		5 - 9		10 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 34		35 - 49		50 - 74		75 - 99		100 & over	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	825		72		96		76		133		17		52		71				308	
Professional	301	100	25	100	33	100	25	100	47	100	2	100	21	100	36	100	-	-	112	100
Fully sighted	200	67	17	68	16	48	16	64	35	75	2	100	14	67	26	72	-	-	74	66
Totally blind	58	19	6	24	13	39	6	24	8	17	-	-	3	10	5	14	-	-	17	15
Partially sighted, but legally blind (20/200 vision or less)	25	8	2	8	2	6	2	8	2	4	-	-	2	10	2	6	-	-	13	12
Visually handicapped (20/70 - 20/200)	18	6	-	-	2	6	1	4	2	4	-	-	2	13	3	8	-	-	8	7
Service-connected visual impairment 1/	4	1	-	-	2	6	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Administrative	201	100	30	100	34	100	26	100	25	100	2	100	10	100	15	100	-	-	59	100
Fully sighted	145	72	15	50	23	68	19	73	18	72	2	100	8	80	12	80	-	-	48	82
Totally blind	32	16	5	17	7	21	4	15	6	24	-	-	1	10	2	13	-	-	7	12
Partially sighted, but legally blind (20/200 vision or less)	17	8	9	30	3	9	2	8	-	-	-	-	1	10	-	-	-	-	2	3
Visually handicapped (20/70 - 20/200)	7	3	1	3	1	3	1	4	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	2	3
Service-connected visual impairment 1/	3	1	1	3	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Technical	323	100	17	100	29	100	25	100	61	100	13	100	21	100	20	100	-	-	137	100
Fully sighted	240	75	12	71	18	62	17	68	39	64	12	92	16	77	14	70	-	-	112	82
Totally blind	39	12	3	18	5	17	1	4	12	20	1	8	1	5	1	5	-	-	15	11
Partially sighted, but legally blind (20/200 vision or less)	30	9	1	6	4	14	5	20	9	15	-	-	2	9	2	10	-	-	7	5
Visually handicapped (20/70 - 20/200)	14	4	1	6	2	7	2	8	1	1	-	-	2	9	3	15	-	-	3	2
Service-connected visual impairment 1/	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-

Visual acuity of staff members	Total staff members reporting		Public agencies, by size																	
			Under 5		5 - 9		10 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 34		35 - 49		50 - 74		75 - 99		100 & over	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	2338		102		122		89		173		289		211		417		286		649	
Professional	1658	100	83	100	84	100	74	100	133	100	209	100	143	100	269	100	189	100	474	100
Fully sighted	1074	65	67	81	51	60	50	68	94	71	148	71	90	63	159	59	120	63	295	62
Totally blind	276	17	11	13	15	18	11	15	19	14	27	13	27	19	51	19	32	17	83	18
Partially sighted, but legally blind (20/200 vision or less)	223	13	3	4	14	17	9	12	13	10	30	14	19	13	43	16	24	13	68	14
Visually handicapped (20/70 - 20/200)	85	5	2	2	4	5	4	5	7	5	4	2	7	5	16	6	13	7	28	6
Service-connected visual impairment 1/	10	6	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1
Administrative	175	100	7	100	16	100	5	100	14	100	23	100	14	100	36	100	22	100	38	100
Fully sighted	150	86	3	43	14	87	3	60	11	79	18	78	13	93	33	92	21	95	34	89
Totally blind	13	7	3	43	2	13	1	20	1	7	1	4	1	7	-	-	1	5	3	8
Partially sighted, but legally blind (20/200 vision or less)	6	3	1	14	-	-	-		2	14	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Visually handicapped (20/70 - 20/200)	6	3	-	-	-	-	1	20	-	-	2	9	-	-	3	8	-	-	-	-
Service-connected visual impairment 1/	2	1	1	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical	505	100	12	100	22	100	10	100	26	100	57	100	54	100	112	100	75	100	137	100
Fully sighted	411	81	10	83	14	77	6	60	22	84	46	80	40	74	82	73	68	91	120	88
Totally blind	42	8	2	17	3	23	2	20	3	12	6	11	4	7	10	9	3	4	7	5
Partially sighted, but legally blind (20/200 vision or less)	33	7	-	-	-	-			1	4	4	7	8	15	11	10	3	4	6	4
Visually handicapped 20/70 - 20/200)	19	4	-	-	-	-	2	20	-	-	1	2	2	4	9	8	1	1	4	3
Service-connected visual impairment 1/	2	2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Not duplicated in totals.
2/ Less than 0.5 of one percent.

422772 O - 57 - 6

TABLE 43: Visual acuity of visually handicapped Professional, Administrative and Technical staff members of private and public agencies, by specific occupation, September 1955.

Occupation of visually handicapped staff members	Total staff members reporting	Private Agencies					Public Agencies				
		Total	Totally blind	Partially sighted-legally blind (20/200 or less)	Visually handicapped (20/70-20/200)	Service-connected visual impairment 1/	Total	Totally blind	Partially sighted-legally blind (20/200 or less)	Visually handicapped (20/70-20/200)	Service-connected visual impairment 1/
TOTAL											
Number	943	240	129	72	39	9	703	331	262	110	14
Percent	100	25	14	8	4	1	75	35	28	12	2
Professional											
Number	685	101	58	25	18	4	584	276	223	85	10
Percent	100	15	8	4	3	1	85	40	33	12	2
Nursery and Kindergarten Teachers (11-11)	10	3	1	-	2	-	7	-	7	-	-
Grade School Teachers (11-12)	108	-	-	-	-	-	108	38	37	33	-
Secondary School Teachers (11-13)	29	2	1	1	-	-	27	8	14	5	-
Supervising Teachers (11-21)	3	1	-	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Music Directors (11-31)	4	2	2	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-
Music Teachers (11-32)	40	3	2	1	-	-	37	29	7	1	-
Physical Education Teachers (12-12)	8	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	4	4	-
Vocational Training Teachers (12-22)	51	-	-	-	-	-	51	22	18	11	-
Home Economics Teachers (12-32)	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers of Arts and Crafts (12-42)	13	4	1	3	-	-	9	1	8	-	-
Case Work Supervisors (13-11)	6	4	2	1	1	-	2	-	1	1	-
Case Workers (13-12)	69	13	7	3	3	3	56	29	20	7	2
Recreation Workers (13-21)	5	5	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social and Recreation Workers, n.e.c.	4	3	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
Vocational Counselors (14-11) (13-99)	81	7	3	2	2	-	74	32	35	7	5
Supervisors of Vocational Rehabilitation (14-12)	13	3	1	1	1	-	10	4	6	-	1
Placement Workers (14-21)	20	1	1	-	-	-	19	11	7	1	1
Rehabilitation Supervisors (15-11)	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Orientors (15-12)	13	1	-	1	-	1	12	5	5	2	-
Occupational Therapists (15-22)	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Rehabilitation Workers (15-99)	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Supervisors, Home Teachers (16-11)	4	2	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-
Home Teachers (16-12)	185	45	32	7	6	-	140	84	46	10	1
Librarians (18-11)	8	1	1	-	-	-	7	4	2	1	-
Assistant Librarians (18-12)	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	2	-	-
Physicians and Psychiatrists (19-11)	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Ophthalmologists and Optometrists (19-12)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Psychologists (19-42)	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Administrative											
Number	81	56	32	17	7	3	25	13	6	6	2
Percent	100	70	40	21	9	4	30	16	7	7	2
Superintendents of Residential Schools (21-11)	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Principals of Residential Schools (21-13)	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	2	-
Directors of Agencies for the Blind (21-21)	44	35	18	13	4	2	9	7	2	-	1
Assistant Directors of Agencies for the Blind (21-22)	4	4	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Supervisors of Sections for the Blind (21-31)	8	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	2	2	1
Superintendents of Work Shops for the Blind (21-41)	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Superintendents of Homes for the Blind (21-51)	3	3	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Relations Directors (21-62)	6	6	5	1	--	-	-	-	-	-	-
Treasurers (21-63)	2	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative Assistants (21-71)	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Superintendents of Grounds and Buildings (21-81)	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Sales Managers (21-91)	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistant Resident Managers (21-99)	4	2	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Technical											
Number	177	83	39	30	14	2	94	42	33	19	2
Percent	100	47	22	17	8	1	53	24	18	11	1
Braille Typing Instructors (32-11)	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Braille Instructors (32-12)	18	4	4	-	-	-	14	12	2	-	-
Supervisors of Work Shops (33-11)	21	15	5	7	3	1	6	4	1	1	-
Assistant Work Shops Supervisors (33-12)	5	5	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supervisors of Sections of Work Shops (33-13)	15	6	1	3	2	-	9	2	6	1	-
Instructors of Work-Shop employees (33-21)	22	11	3	7	1	-	11	4	4	3	1
Home Industry Supervisors (34-12)	3	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	1	-
Supervisors, Vending Stands (34-31)	5	3	-	1	2	-	2	-	1	1	-
Representatives, Vending Stands (34-32)	10	5	-	4	1	1	5	4	-	1	
Industrial Employment Agents (34-42)	14	5	4	1	-	-	9	7	2	-	1
Business Enterprise Instructors (34-99)	7	2	2	-	-	-	5	3	2	-	-
Braille Printers (35-12)	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Braille Transcribers and Proof Readers (35-14)	14	11	11	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-
Braille Stereotypers (35-15)	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Braille Bookbinders (35-18)	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Talking Book, Slate and Map Workers (35-19)	7	7	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Head Matrons (36-11)	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
House Parents (36-12)	25	-	-	-	-	-	25	1	13	11	-
Assistant House Parents (36-13)	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Guide Dog Kennel Managers (37-99)	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales Agents for Products Made by the Blind (38-11)	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-

1/ Not duplicated in totals.

TABLE 44: Age at onset of visual impairment of visually handicapped Professional, Administrative, and Technical staff members of private and public agencies by degree of impairment and relation to war services, September 1955.

Visual acuity of staff members	Total sighted staff members reporting	Total staff members with visual impairment reporting 2/		Age at onset of visual impairment																Service-connected visual impairment 1/
				Under 1		1 - 5		6 - 17		18 - 29		30 - 39		40 - 49		50 - 59		60 and over		
	Number	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	Number
TOTAL	2,220	800	100	380	47	76	10	188	24	102	13	34	4	14	2	4	3/	2	3/	23
Private agencies	385	206	100	77	38	28	14	50	24	34	17	10	5	5	2	1	3/	1	3/	9
Totally blind		103	100	28	29	20	19	33	32	17	17	3	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	3
Partially sighted but legally blind (20/200 vision or less)		68	100	34	51	6	9	9	13	11	16	5	7	2	3	1	1	-	-	4
Visually handicapped (20/70 - 20/200)		35	100	15	42	2	6	8	23	6	17	2	6	1	3	-	-	1	3	2
Public agencies	1,635	594	100	303	51	48	8	138	23	68	11	24	4	9	2	3	1	1	3/	14
Totally blind		257	100	97	38	30	12	81	32	33	13	11	4	3	1	1	3/	1	3/	6
Partially sighted but legally blind (20/200 vision or less)		240	100	142	59	13	5	38	16	31	13	10	4	4	2	2	1	-	-	7
Visually handicapped (20/70 - 20/200)		97	100	64	66	5	5	19	20	4	4	3	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	1

1/ Not duplicated in totals.
2/ Although 943 persons reported that they were visually handicapped in some degree, only 800 reported their age at onset of the impairment.
3/ Less than 0.5 of one percent.

TABLE 45: Highest education of Professional, Administrative and Technical staff members of private and public agencies, by age, sex and race, September 1955.

Highest education	Total staff members reporting		Age																			
			Under 25		25 - 29		30 - 34		35 - 39		40 - 44		45 - 49		50 - 54		55 - 59		60 - 64		65 & over	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
TOTAL 1/	3,080	100	144	100	320	100	366	100	348	100	419	100	450	100	345	100	311	100	222	100	155	100
No high school	85	3	-	-	3	1	4	1	5	1	8	2	11	2	6	2	18	6	14	6	16	10
1 to 3 years high school	203	7	12	8	10	3	9	2	11	3	25	6	24	5	30	9	28	9	33	15	21	14
4 years high school	389	13	11	8	18	6	31	8	33	9	50	12	58	13	62	17	48	15	46	22	32	21
2 years or less of college	314	10	10	7	12	4	18	5	30	9	39	9	51	11	43	12	45	14	38	17	28	18
3 and 4 years of college (no degree)	232	8	9	6	15	5	18	5	25	7	24	6	35	8	27	8	40	13	23	10	16	10
Bachelor's degree	704	22	67	47	130	41	108	30	84	25	89	22	98	23	47	14	49	16	23	10	9	6
Some graduate work (no degree)	385	12	27	19	75	23	49	13	45	13	68	16	46	10	39	11	20	6	10	5	6	4
Master's degree	523	17	5	3	46	14	114	32	91	26	79	19	78	17	54	16	33	11	15	7	8	5
Specialized degree or certificate; n.e.c.	185	6	3	2	11	3	12	3	16	5	26	6	39	9	30	9	17	5	18	8	13	8
Ph.D	31	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	2/	6	1	6	1	4	1	8	3	1	2/	3	2
M.D.	29	1	-	-	-	-	1	2/	7	2	5	1	4	1	3	1	5	2	1	2/	3	2

1/ Total differs from total of 3,141 appearing in Tables 46-48 inclusive because 61 persons in the whole survey did not report both age and highest education.
2/ Less than 0.5 of one percent.

TABLE 45: (continued) Highest education of Professional, Administrative and Technical staff members of private and public agencies, by age, sex and race, September 1955.

Highest education	Total staff members reporting		Sex				Total staff members reporting		Race			
			Male		Female				White		Non-white	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
TOTAL	3,138	100	1,275	100	1,863	100	3,125	100	2,940	100	185	100
No high school	85	3	19	1	66	4	85	3	83	3	2	1
1 to 3 years high school	209	7	65	5	144	8	207	7	193	7	14	8
4 years high school	394	13	167	13	227	12	393	13	377	13	16	9
2 years or less of college	325	10	127	10	198	11	324	10	304	10	20	11
3 and 4 years of college (no degree)	236	8	86	7	150	8	235	8	224	8	11	6
Bachelor's degree	718	22	285	22	433	22	714	22	647	21	67	35
Some graduate work (no degree)	390	12	136	11	254	14	385	12	369	13	16	9
Master's degree	534	17	276	22	258	14	535	17	505	17	30	16
Specialized degree or certificate; n.e.c.	187	6	61	5	126	7	187	6	178	6	9	5
Ph. D	31	1	25	2	6	2/	31	1	31	1	-	-
M.D.	29	1	28	2	1	2/	29	1	29	1	-	-

1/ Total differs from total of 3,141 appearing in Tables 46-48 inclusive because 61 persons in the whole survey did not report both age and highest education.
2/ Less than 0.5 of one percent.

TABLE 46: Highest education of Professional, Administrative and Technical staff members of private and public agencies, by type of agency, September 1955.

Highest education	Total staff members reporting		Private agencies					Public agencies												
			Total staff members reporting	National		State and local		Total staff members reporting	Specialized agencies for the blind		General public welfare and vocational rehabilitation agencies		Residential schools		Public schools		Veterans Administration hospitals		Libraries	
	No.	%	Number	No.	%	No.	%	Number	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
TOTAL	3141	100	818	230	100	588	100	2323	662	100	155	100	1267	100	154	100	49	100	36	100
No high school	85	3	35	22	10	13	2	50	6	1	2	1	42	3	---	---	--	---	--	---
1 to 3 years high school	209	7	100	48	21	52	9	109	23	3	2	1	82	6	---	---	--	---	2	6
4 years high school	395	13	148	47	20	101	17	247	63	10	16	10	153	12	3	2	3	6	9	24
2 years or less of college	325	10	109	25	11	84	14	216	77	12	9	6	117	9	4	3	4	8	5	14
3 and 4 years of college (no degree)	236	8	63	16	7	47	8	173	57	9	13	8	89	7	6	4	3	6	5	14
Bachelor's degree	718	22	136	37	16	99	17	582	171	26	45	30	304	25	36	23	21	44	5	14
Some graduate work (no degree)	390	12	58	9	4	49	8	332	121	18	28	18	139	11	36	23	7	14	1	3
Master's degree	536	17	109	11	5	98	17	427	102	15	29	19	220	18	65	42	7	14	4	11
Specialized degree or certificate; n.e.c.	187	6	43	8	3	35	6	144	34	5	8	5	91	7	3	2	3	6	5	14
Ph. D.	31	1	11	7	3	4	1	20	6	1	---	---	13	1	1	1	--	---	--	---
M. D.	29	1	6	---	---	6	1	23	2	1/	3	2	17	1	---	---	1	2	--	---

1/ Less than 0.5 of one percent.

TABLE 47: Highest education of Professional, Administrative, and Technical staff members of private and public agencies, by occupational group, September 1955.

Highest education	Total staff members reporting		Private agencies								Public agencies							
			Total		Professional		Administrative		Technical		Total		Professional		Administrative		Technical	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	3141	100	818	100	300	100	200	100	318	100	2323	100	1654	100	174	100	495	100
No high school	85	3	35	4	1	1/	1	1	33	10	50	2	5	1	1	1	44	9
1 to 3 years high school	209	7	100	12	11	4	14	7	75	23	109	5	23	1	4	2	82	17
4 years high school	395	13	148	19	31	10	32	16	85	26	247	11	108	7	11	6	128	26
2 years or less of college	325	10	109	13	28	9	40	19	41	13	216	9	117	7	11	6	88	18
3 and 4 years of college (no degree)	236	8	63	8	22	7	18	9	23	7	173	7	130	8	10	6	33	7
Bachelor's degree	718	22	136	17	65	22	40	19	31	10	582	26	494	30	30	17	58	11
Some graduate work (no degree)	390	12	58	7	36	12	14	7	8	3	332	14	288	17	19	11	25	5
Master's degree	536	17	109	13	73	24	27	14	9	3	427	18	341	20	70	40	16	3
Specialized degree or certificate; n.e.c.	187	6	43	5	24	8	7	4	12	4	144	6	114	7	10	6	20	4
Ph.D.	31	1	11	1	3	1	7	4	1	1	20	1	13	1	6	3	1	1/
M.D.	29	1	6	1	6	2	-	-	-	-	23	1	21	1	2	1	-	-

1/ Less than 0.5 of one percent.

TABLE 48: Highest education of Professional, Administrative and Technical staff members of private and public agencies, by specific occupation, September 1955.

Occupation	Total staff members reporting	Highest education										
		No high school	1 to 3 years high school	4 years high school	2 years or less of college	3 and 4 years of college (no degree)	Bachelor's degree	Some graduate work (no degree)	Master's degree	Specialized degree or certificate n.e.c.	Ph. D.	M. D.
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
TOTAL												
Number	3141	85	209	395	325	236	718	390	536	187	31	29
Percent	100	3	7	13	10	8	22	12	17	6	1	1
Professional												
Number	1954	6	34	139	145	152	559	324	414	138	16	27
Percent	100	1/	2	7	7	8	29	17	21	7	1	1
Nursery and Kindergarten Teachers (11-11)	89	1	—	4	2	6	29	24	15	5	3	—
Grade School Teachers (11-12)	392	—	1	8	24	36	141	78	81	23	—	—
Secondary School Teachers (11-13)	108	—	—	—	—	2	39	21	45	1	—	—
Supervising Teachers (11-21)	22	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	16	—	1	—
Supervisors of Special Education (11-22)	12	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	10	—	—	—
Music Directors (11-31)	10	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	4	1	—	—
Music Teachers (11-32)	118	1	3	10	8	9	41	10	23	12	1	—
Physical Education Teachers (12-12)	39	—	—	—	2	6	20	6	4	—	1	—
Vocational Training Teachers (12-22)	77	—	6	22	9	6	12	6	12	4	—	—
Home Economics Teachers (12-32)	39	—	—	4	2	2	13	10	6	2	—	—
Teachers of Arts and Crafts (12-42)	41	1	3	9	6	4	7	5	4	2	—	—
Case Work Supervisors (13-11)	50	—	1	1	3	3	7	13	20	2	—	—
Case Workers (13-12)	210	—	—	3	8	14	57	60	55	12	1	—
Recreation Workers (13-21)	23	—	—	1	2	3	6	1	7	3	—	—
Social and Recreation Workers, n.s.o. (13-99)	14	—	—	3	—	2	—	1	4	3	1	—
Vocational Counselors (14-11)	180	1	2	13	9	8	60	31	48	8	—	—
Supervisors of Vocational Rehabilitation (14-12)	33	—	—	3	—	2	10	5	12	1	—	—
Placement Workers (14-21)	28	—	—	5	5	4	5	3	4	2	—	—
Rehabilitation Supervisors (15-11)	7	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	2	—	—	—
Orientors (15-12)	46	—	—	5	4	6	19	2	5	5	—	—
Occupational Therapists (15-22)	13	—	—	1	2	2	5	3	—	—	—	—
Rehabilitation Workers (15-99)	4	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
Supervisors, Home Teachers (16-11)	14	—	—	—	2	1	4	2	5	—	—	—
Home Teachers (16-12)	199	—	3	25	40	23	56	30	12	8	2	—
Librarians (18-11)	44	—	2	6	7	4	12	3	6	4	—	—
Assistant Librarians (18-12)	11	—	1	5	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Physicians and Psychiatrists (19-11)	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	18
Ophthalmologists and Optometrists (19-12)	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	9
Dentists (19-21)	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
Registered Nurses (19-31)	33	—	1	—	1	1	3	1	—	26	—	—
Practical Nurses (19-32)	26	2	8	7	3	4	—	—	—	2	—	—
Psychologists (19-42)	25	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	13	—	5	—
Dieticians (19-51)	9	—	2	2	1	—	3	—	—	1	—	—
Administrative												
Number	374	2	18	43	51	28	70	33	97	17	13	2
Percent	100	1	5	11	14	7	19	9	25	5	3	1
Superintendents of Residential Schools (21-11)	32	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	19	2	4	—
Principals of Residential Schools (21-13)	33	—	—	1	—	1	5	2	24	—	—	—
Directors of Agencies for the Blind (21-21)	108	—	3	8	14	10	25	15	22	4	6	1
Assistant Directors of Agencies for the Blind (21-22)	20	—	2	5	2	—	2	1	8	—	—	—
Supervisors of Sections for the Blind (21-31)	27	—	—	1	—	—	10	4	9	2	1	—
Superintendents of Work Shops for the Blind (21-41)	15	—	—	2	5	2	4	1	1	—	—	—
Superintendents of Homes for the Blind (21-51)	10	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	4	1	—	—
Public Relations Directors (21-62)	26	—	1	3	6	3	6	1	2	2	2	—
Treasurers (21-63)	31	—	—	6	10	3	6	1	1	4	—	—
Administrative Assistants (21-71)	25	—	3	2	4	4	7	2	2	1	—	—
Superintendents of Grounds and Buildings (21-81)	8	2	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sales Managers (21-91)	11	—	1	6	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Assistant Resident Managers (21-99)	28	—	4	7	6	1	2	1	5	1	—	1
Technical												
Number	813	77	157	213	129	56	89	33	25	32	2	—
Percent	100	9	19	27	16	7	11	4	3	4	1/	—
Braille Typing Instructors (32-11)	21	—	—	1	3	3	11	1	1	1	—	—
Braille Instructors (32-12)	38	—	—	3	2	4	13	7	6	3	—	—
Supervisors of Work Shops (33-11)	62	4	9	18	12	3	8	4	4	—	—	—
Assistant Work Shop Supervisors (33-12)	16	—	3	5	3	1	2	1	—	1	—	—
Supervisors of Sections of Work Shops (33-13)	51	7	14	17	8	2	2	—	—	1	—	—
Instructors of Work-Shop Employees (33-21)	37	1	6	11	4	3	6	4	—	2	—	—
Home Industry Supervisors (34-12)	15	1	—	2	5	3	1	1	1	1	—	—
Supervisors, Vending Stands (34-31)	23	—	2	2	9	3	4	1	1	1	—	—
Representatives, Vending Stands (34-32)	58	3	10	14	7	7	9	4	2	2	—	—
Industrial Employment Agents (34-42)	18	1	1	4	3	—	7	—	2	—	—	—
Business Enterprise Instructors (34-99)	10	—	1	1	3	1	2	1	—	—	1	—
Braille Editors (35-11)	9	—	1	—	2	—	2	1	2	1	—	—
Braille Printers (35-12)	15	—	8	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Braille Transcribers and Proof Readers (35-14)	26	—	6	10	4	—	2	—	—	3	1	—
Braille Stereotypers (35-15)	27	3	9	8	3	1	1	1	—	1	—	—
Braille Bookbinders (35-18)	31	17	12	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Talking Book, Slate and Map Workers (35-19)	36	2	9	8	1	6	8	1	1	—	—	—
Head Matrons (36-11)	16	—	3	3	4	1	1	—	3	1	—	—
House Parents (36-12)	246	37	55	76	44	14	9	3	—	8	—	—
Assistant House Parents (36-13)	23	1	7	9	2	—	—	2	—	2	—	—
Guide Dog Trainers (37-12)	19	—	1	6	7	2	1	—	—	2	—	—
Guide Dog Kennel Managers (37-99)	8	—	—	5	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sales Agents for Products Made by the Blind (38-11)	8	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	1	2	—	—

1/ Less than 0.5 of one percent.

TABLE 49: Length of service of Professional, Administrative, and Technical staff members of private and public agencies in present position, length of service with present employer, and length of service in work with the blind by present position, September 1955.

Present position	Total staff members reporting	Service in present position						Total staff members reporting	Service with present employer						Total staff members reporting	Service in work with blind					
		Under 1 yr.	1 & under 2 yrs.	2 & under 3 yrs.	3 & under 4 yrs.	4 & under 5 yrs.	5 yrs. & over		Under 1 yr.	1 & under 2 yrs.	2 & under 3 yrs.	3 & under 4 yrs.	4 & under 5 yrs.	5 yrs. & over		Under 1 yr.	1 & under 2 yrs.	2 & under 3 yrs.	3 & under 4 yrs.	4 & under 5 yrs.	5 yrs. & over
TOTAL																					
Number	3,081	516	338	300	235	190	1,502	3,081	427	302	284	221	181	1,666	3,081	373	278	256	206	176	1,792
Percent	100	17	11	10	8	6	48	100	14	10	9	7	6	54	100	12	9	8	7	6	58
Professional																					
Number	1,921	357	220	183	142	104	915	1,921	292	197	170	139	105	1,018	1,921	252	186	155	132	110	1,086
Percent	100	19	11	10	7	5	48	100	15	10	9	7	6	53	100	13	10	8	7	6	56
Nursery and Kindergarten Teachers (11-11)	87	28	18	13	8	2	18	87	28	16	12	6	2	23	87	25	13	14	5	5	25
Grade School Teachers (11-12)	387	70	42	37	29	15	194	387	53	41	35	33	17	208	387	58	39	33	29	15	213
Secondary School Teachers (11-13)	108	11	9	11	7	7	63	108	9	9	10	5	6	69	108	7	9	10	5	9	68
Supervising Teachers (11-21)	22	3	1	4	1	1	12	22	2	--	3	1	1	15	22	2	1	1	--	--	18
Supervisors of Special Education (11-22)	12	2	1	2	2	--	5	12	--	1	1	3	--	7	12	1	--	--	1	--	10
Music Directors (11-31)	10	1	--	1	--	--	8	10	1	--	1	--	--	8	10	1	--	1	--	--	8
Music Teachers (11-32)	113	9	8	12	11	5	68	113	8	7	11	13	5	69	113	8	7	10	12	7	69
Physical Education Teachers (12-12)	39	10	9	2	3	2	13	39	10	9	2	3	2	13	39	7	9	1	5	3	14
Vocational Training Teachers (12-22)	79	6	6	6	5	4	52	79	5	6	6	4	4	54	79	4	6	6	3	5	55
Home Economic Teachers (12-32)	40	4	6	6	2	1	21	40	4	6	6	2	1	21	40	4	6	6	2	1	21
Teachers of Arts and Crafts (12-42)	39	5	4	3	3	2	22	39	5	4	3	3	2	22	39	5	4	2	2	2	24
Case Worker Supervisors (13-11)	50	6	6	5	2	6	25	50	4	2	4	1	6	33	50	5	5	2	1	4	33
Case Workers (13-12)	210	48	30	21	17	6	88	210	41	27	19	17	9	94	210	36	24	15	18	11	106
Recreation Workers (13-21)	23	11	2	4	2	1	3	23	11	2	4	1	1	4	23	11	2	4	1	--	5
Social and Recreation Workers, n.e.c. (13-99)	5	1	1	--	1	1	1	5	1	--	1	1	--	2	5	1	1	--	1	--	2
Vocational Counselors (14-11)	181	54	25	10	13	17	62	181	41	20	13	11	15	81	181	28	17	13	14	15	94
Supervisors of Vocational Rehabilitation (14-12)	33	11	5	1	2	1	13	33	3	2	4	3	2	19	33	--	1	2	2	4	24
Placement Workers (14-21)	27	5	1	2	--	--	19	27	4	2	2	--	--	19	27	2	1	3	1	--	20
Rehabilitation Supervisors (15-11)	7	--	--	--	--	2	5	7	--	--	--	--	--	7	7	--	--	--	--	--	7
Orientors (15-12)	46	8	5	3	3	9	18	46	4	5	1	2	5	29	46	4	5	1	2	7	27
Occupational Therapists (15-22)	13	5	1	1	2	1	3	13	4	2	1	1	1	4	13	3	2	2	1	1	4
Rehabilitation Workers (15-99)	4	--	1	--	2	--	1	4	--	1	--	2	--	1	4	--	1	--	2	--	1
Supervisors, Home Teachers (16-11)	14	4	2	2	2	1	3	14	2	2	--	2	3	5	14	2	1	--	2	2	7
Home Teachers (16-12)	197	26	11	17	13	13	117	197	24	10	14	13	15	121	197	15	7	13	12	12	138
Librarians (18-11)	42	5	2	4	5	2	24	42	3	--	1	4	3	31	42	3	2	1	3	2	31
Assistant Librarians (18-12)	11	--	1	1	--	--	9	11	--	--	1	1	--	9	11	--	1	--	1	--	9
Physicians and Psychiatrists (19-11)	16	1	3	2	--	2	8	16	1	3	2	--	2	8	16	1	3	2	--	2	8
Ophtalmologists and Optometrists (19-12)	6	--	--	1	--	--	5	6	--	--	1	--	--	5	6	--	--	1	--	--	5
Dentists (19-21)	8	1	--	2	1	--	4	8	1	--	2	1	--	4	8	1	--	2	1	--	4
Registered Nurses (19-31)	32	5	6	4	3	--	14	32	5	6	4	3	--	14	32	5	6	4	3	--	14
Practical Nurses (19-32)	26	10	6	5	--	1	4	26	9	6	5	--	1	5	26	8	6	4	--	1	7
Psychologists (19-42)	25	6	5	1	3	2	8	25	5	5	1	3	2	9	25	4	5	1	3	2	10
Dieticians (19-51)	9	1	3	--	--	--	5	9	1	3	--	--	--	5	9	1	2	1	--	--	5
Administrative																					
Number	372	37	31	34	25	32	213	372	30	22	31	19	26	244	372	26	19	23	14	20	270
Percent	100	10	8	9	7	9	57	100	8	6	8	5	7	66	100	7	5	6	4	5	73
Superintendents of Residential Schools (21-11)	32	2	2	3	--	1	24	32	1	1	3	--	--	27	32	1	1	1	--	--	29
Principals of Residential Schools (21-13)	33	3	2	2	2	4	20	33	2	1	2	2	3	23	33	--	1	--	2	4	26
Directors of Agencies for the Blind (21-21)	107	7	10	8	5	13	64	107	6	6	10	3	11	71	107	4	4	9	2	5	83
Assistant Directors of Agencies for the Blind (21-22)	20	2	3	2	2	2	9	20	1	1	1	1	2	14	20	1	1	--	--	2	16
Supervisors of Sections for the Blind (21-31)	26	1	2	3	3	4	13	26	--	1	2	1	1	21	26	--	1	1	--	1	23
Superintendents of Work Shops for the Blind (21-41)	14	1	1	4	1	1	6	14	1	1	3	1	--	8	14	1	--	3	1	--	9
Superintendents of Homes for the Blind (21-51)	10	2	--	1	--	--	7	10	2	--	1	--	--	7	10	2	--	1	--	--	7
Public Relations Directors (21-62)	25	6	4	2	2	3	8	25	6	5	2	2	2	8	25	6	5	2	1	2	9
Treasurers (21-63)	31	5	--	3	3	--	20	31	5	--	2	3	1	20	31	5	--	2	3	1	20
Administrative Assistants (21-71)	26	3	5	1	4	2	11	26	3	3	--	3	2	15	26	3	3	--	3	2	15
Superintendents of Grounds and Buildings (21-81)	9	--	1	1	1	--	6	9	--	2	1	1	--	5	9	--	2	1	1	--	5
Sales Managers (21-91)	11	2	--	2	--	--	7	11	1	--	2	--	1	7	11	1	--	1	--	1	8
Assistant Resident Managers (21-99)	28	3	1	2	2	2	18	28	2	1	2	2	3	18	28	2	1	2	1	2	20

TABLE 49: (continued) Length of service of Professional, Administrative, and Technical staff members of private and public agencies in present position, length of service with present employer, and length of service in work with the blind, by present position, September 1955.

Present position	Total staff members reporting	Service in present position						Total staff members reporting	Service with present employer						Total staff members reporting	Service in work with blind					
		Under 1 yr.	1 & under 2 yrs.	2 & under 3 yrs.	3 & under 4 yrs.	4 & under 5 yrs.	5 yrs. & over		Under 1 yr.	1 & under 2 yrs.	2 & under 3 yrs.	3 & under 4 yrs.	4 & under 5 yrs.	5 yrs. & over		Under 1 yr.	1 & under 2 yrs.	2 & under 3 yrs.	3 & under 4 yrs.	4 & under 5 yrs.	5 yrs. & over
Technical																					
Number	788	122	87	83	68	54	374	788	105	83	83	63	50	404	788	95	73	78	60	46	436
Percent	100	15	11	11	9	7	47	100	13	11	11	8	6	51	100	12	9	10	8	6	55
Braille Typing Instructors (32-11)	18	2	5	--	2	1	8	18	2	5	--	2	1	8	18	2	5	--	1	1	9
Braille Instructors (32-12)	37	5	2	3	2	5	20	37	4	2	3	3	4	21	37	5	2	--	--	3	27
Supervisors of Work Shops (33-11)	59	3	3	8	6	2	37	59	3	4	8	6	2	38	59	2	1	6	7	--	43
Assistant Work-Shop Supervisors (33-12)	17	3	3	1	1	1	8	17	3	2	1	1	1	9	17	2	2	1	1	1	10
Supervisors of Sections of Work Shops (33-13)	53	7	7	1	7	1	30	53	5	6	2	7	1	32	53	3	5	2	6	1	36
Instructors of Work-Shop Employees (33-21)	37	4	3	5	3	4	18	37	3	3	5	3	3	20	37	2	3	6	3	3	20
Home Industry Supervisors (34-12)	15	2	2	3	--	--	8	15	1	2	3	--	--	9	15	1	2	3	--	--	9
Supervisors, Vending Stands (34-31)	23	1	--	5	1	3	13	23	1	--	4	--	2	16	23	--	--	5	--	2	16
Representatives, Vending Stands (34-32)	57	7	7	8	6	4	25	57	7	6	7	5	4	28	57	6	4	6	6	4	31
Industrial Employment Agents (34-42)	18	3	1	4	1	1	8	18	2	1	3	1	2	9	18	1	--	3	1	2	11
Business Interprise Instructors (34-99)	10	2	1	1	1	--	5	10	1	1	1	--	--	7	10	--	1	--	--	--	9
Braille Editors (35-11)	9	2	--	--	--	1	6	9	2	--	--	--	--	7	9	1	--	--	--	--	8
Braille Printers (35-12)	14	6	--	--	1	--	7	14	5	--	--	1	--	8	14	5	--	--	1	--	8
Braille Transcribers and Proof Readers (35-14)	24	4	--	--	1	1	18	24	4	--	--	1	--	19	24	3	--	--	1	--	20
Braille Stereotypers (35-15)	26	3	1	2	1	2	17	26	2	1	2	1	1	19	26	2	1	2	1	1	19
Braille Bookbinders (35-18)	31	4	8	3	2	4	10	31	3	8	4	2	4	10	31	3	8	4	2	4	10
Talking Book, Slate and Map Workers (35-19)	30	3	3	1	1	1	21	30	3	3	1	1	1	21	30	3	3	1	1	1	21
Head Matrons (36-11)	16	3	4	--	3	2	4	16	3	4	--	2	2	5	16	3	3	--	2	2	6
House Parents (36-12)	237	50	30	29	26	18	84	237	45	28	30	24	19	91	237	44	29	29	24	19	92
Assistant House Parents (36-13)	23	5	4	2	3	2	7	23	4	5	2	3	2	7	23	4	3	3	3	2	8
Guide Dog Trainers (37-12)	19	2	3	5	--	1	8	19	2	3	5	--	1	8	19	2	1	5	--	--	11
Guide Dog Kennel Managers (37-99)	8	--	--	1	--	--	7	8	--	--	1	--	--	7	8	--	--	1	--	--	7
Sales Agents for Products Made by the Blind (38-11)	7	1	--	1	--	--	5	7	1	--	1	--	--	5	7	1	--	1	--	--	5

TABLE 50: Major and secondary types of work experience of Professional, Administrative, and Technical staff members of private and public agencies, by field of work experience and present occupational group, September 1955.

Fields of Work	Major work experience				Secondary work experience			
	Total	Professional	Administrative	Technical	Total	Professional	Administrative	Technical
TOTAL P.A.T'S REPORTING	2714	1753	320	641	1242	795	222	225
Education	1072	892	90	90	168	119	27	22
Recreation	65	56	3	6	139	102	17	20
Nursing	81	62	2	17	20	11	1	8
Social group work	60	40	8	12	88	64	10	14
Social case work	302	272	23	7	134	104	23	7
Vocational counseling	165	120	13	32	137	92	17	28
Placement counseling	57	36	4	17	90	60	12	18
Shop supervision	191	50	18	123	67	30	12	25
Administration	231	47	137	47	185	82	77	26
As house parent	231	17	3	211	82	45	2	35
Other	259	161	19	79	132	86	24	22

TABLE 51: Professional affiliations of Professional, Administrative, and Technical staff members of private and public agencies, by occupational group and type of agency, September 1955.

Professional affiliation and occupational group 1/	Total staff members reporting		Private			Public						
			Total	National	State and local	Total	Specialized agencies for the blind	General public welfare and vocational rehabilitation agencies	Residential schools	Public schools	Veterans Administration hospitals	Libraries
	Number	Percent	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
TOTAL 2/	3164	-	825	230	595	2339	667	155	1278	154	49	36
Professional 2/	1959	-	301	28	273	1658	465	114	874	138	36	31
Group A	1036	53	95	15	80	941	231	40	634	22	4	10
" B	260	13	15	4	11	245	7	6	160	72	-	-
" C	259	13	21	1	20	238	179	41	15	1	2	-
" D	139	7	42	5	37	97	61	18	11	6	1	-
" E	795	41	99	11	88	696	182	58	350	76	15	15
Administrative 2/	376	-	201	37	164	175	62	14	90	-	6	3
Group A	218	58	108	24	84	110	34	6	65	-	3	2
" B	54	14	11	3	8	43	2	-	41	-	-	-
" C	82	22	29	2	27	53	35	7	11	-	-	-
" D	28	7	18	2	16	10	9	1	-	-	-	-
" E	164	44	69	13	56	95	34	7	51	-	1	2
Technical 2/	829	-	323	165	158	506	140	27	314	16	7	2
Group A	189	23	48	17	31	141	44	10	80	4	2	1
" B	21	3	2	1	1	19	4	-	6	9	-	-
" C	65	8	7	2	5	58	44	12	2	-	-	-
" D	3	3/	2	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
" E	114	14	32	11	21	82	34	3	33	8	2	2

1/ Group A: American Association of Workers for the Blind; American Association of Instructors of the Blind; Home Teacher Organizations;
Group B: National Education Association; International Council on Exceptional Children;
Group C: National Rehabilitation Association; American Personnel and Guidance Association; American Vocational Guidance Association;
Group D: National Association of Social Workers; American Psychological Association; American Nurses Association; and American Physical Therapy Association;
Group E: Other.

2/ Unduplicated number in occupational group regardless of professional affiliation.

3/ Less than 0.5 of one percent.

TABLE 52: Professional affiliations of Professional, Administrative and Technical staff members of private and public agencies, by occupational group and geographical region, 1955.

Professional affiliation and occupational group 1/	Total staff members reporting		Geographical region 2/									
	Number	Percent	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
TOTAL 3/	3164	-	274	819	420	305	510	236	186	69	290	55
Professional 3/	1959	-	183	493	207	214	325	152	121	52	182	30
Group A	1036	53	101	234	156	129	143	98	79	33	59	4
Group B	260	13	31	32	13	21	75	27	6	5	45	5
Group C	259	13	15	32	25	57	31	33	40	5	18	3
Group D	139	7	18	44	9	5	17	10	11	2	23	-
Group E	795	41	57	179	68	82	171	80	42	16	90	10
Administrative 3/	376	-	31	145	31	29	49	25	21	10	28	7
Group A	218	58	18	80	20	17	31	18	15	7	12	-
Group B	54	14	7	7	7	2	8	6	7	2	7	1
Group C	82	22	11	17	10	10	12	9	10	2	1	-
Group D	28	7	4	11	-	1	3	2	3	-	2	2
Group E	164	44	15	53	9	18	27	16	9	3	10	4
Technical 3/	829	-	60	181	182	62	136	59	44	7	80	18
Group A	189	23	12	39	40	16	25	28	14	1	14	1
Group B	21	3	3	2	2	-	4	3	1	-	4	2
Group C	65	8	-	6	8	11	8	10	13	-	5	4
Group D	3	4/	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Group E	114	14	12	20	15	10	27	14	5	1	7	3

1/ Group A: American Association of Workers for the Blind; American Association of Instructors of the Blind; Home Teacher Organizations;
Group B: National Education Association; International Council on Exceptional Children;
Group C: National Rehabilitation Association; American Personnel and Guidance Association; American Vocational Guidance Association;
Group D: National Association of Social Workers; American Psychological Association; American Nurses Association; and American Physical Therapy Association;
Group E: Other.

2/ For states included in regions, see Table 3, footnote 1.

3/ Unduplicated number in occupational group, regardless of professional affiliations.

4/ Less than 0.5 of one percent.

TABLE 53: Monthly rats of salary or wegse of Professional staff membsre on their ragular job or jobs in work for the blind, irrespectiva of maintsnance, by occupation, privats and public agencies, Saptembsr 1955.

Occupation	Total staff membsrs reporting	Median monthly wage or salary	Monthly rata of salery or weges 1/																	
			Undsr $167	$167 - 208	$209 - 229	$230 - 249	$250 - 270	$271 - 291	$292 - 312	$313 - 333	$334 - 354	$355 - 374	$375 - 416	$417 - 458	$459 - 499	$500 - 541	$542 - 583	$584 - 666	$667 - 749	$750 and over
TOTAL ALL AGENCIES 2/																				
Numbsr	1911	$301	199	122	114	138	180	128	177	133	123	122	211	109	38	47	45	17	3	5
Parcent	100	--	11	6	6	7	10	7	9	7	6	6	12	6	2	2	2	1	3/	3/
Nurssry and Kindergerten Teachsrs (11-11)	89	261	13	8	8	10	11	2	7	3	4	3	6	3	4	4	2	1	--	--
Grads School Teachers (11-12)	380	293	28	34	30	37	36	26	38	30	20	7	46	14	12	11	10	1	--	--
Sscondary School Tsechers (11-13)	106	304	6	3	5	3	17	10	17	13	7	4	9	1	2	--	7	2	--	--
Supervising Tsachsrs (11-21)	21	427	1	--	1	--	1	--	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	4	1	2	--
Supervisors of Special Education (11-22)	12	584	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	1	--	2	1	5	--	1
Music Directors (11-31)	10	292	1	--	--	1	1	2	1	1	--	1	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--
Music Teachsrs (11-32)	116	252	30	8	10	9	17	9	7	5	3	4	6	1	1	2	4	--	--	--
Physical Educstion Teechers (12-12)	38	255	1	6	4	7	6	--	4	4	1	--	2	1	--	--	2	--	--	--
Vocstional Training Teachsre (12-22)	77	262	14	6	9	5	9	2	8	3	6	3	8	2	--	--	2	--	--	--
Home Economic Teachers (12-32)	39	258	5	2	2	9	5	2	3	2	2	2	2	--	1	--	1	1	--	--
Teschsrs of Arts and Crafts (12-42)	39	224	9	6	7	7	2	2	2	--	--	2	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cass Work Supsrvieors (13-11)	49	425	2	1	1	--	--	--	1	1	1	6	10	11	3	3	3	1	--	--
Caes Workere (13-12)	205	312	5	7	6	10	18	16	41	16	26	24	21	9	2	1	1	2	--	--
Rscreation Workers (13-21)	20	271	3	1	3	--	3	2	1	2	--	1	3	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Social and Recrsation Worksrs, n.s.c. (13-99)	14	417	--	--	--	1	1	2	2	--	--	--	1	1	--	2	3	--	--	1
Vocstional Counselors (14-11)	177	362	--	--	2	--	1	10	17	27	21	32	31	23	3	10	--	--	--	--
Supervisors of Vocetional Rehabilitation (14-12)	33	414	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	1	1	1	13	11	--	2	--	1	1	--
Placement Worksrs (14-21)	28	383	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	2	5	14	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rshebilitation Supervisors (15-11)	7	442	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Orientore (15-12)	46	355	8	1	3	--	2	1	--	3	5	4	7	11	1	--	--	--	--	--
Occupational Therapists (15-22)	13	302	4	--	--	1	1	--	1	2	--	--	2	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Supervisors, Homs Teachers (16-11)	14	375	--	--	--	2	--	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	--	--	--	--	--
Homs Teschsrs (16-12)	197	263	18	18	16	28	31	31	13	6	13	14	7	1	--	--	--	--	--	1
Librarians (18-11)	43	327	3	2	1	3	5	2	4	3	1	2	5	4	3	1	3	--	--	1
Assistant Librarians (18-12)	11	302	--	2	--	1	2	--	1	1	1	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Physicians and Psychiatrists (19-11)	18	115	11	1	--	--	1	1	1	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	---	1
Ophthalmologists and Optometrists (19-12)	8	167	4	2	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
Dentists (19-21)	9	100	8	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Registered Nurses (19-31)	30	274	2	6	2	1	4	4	1	2	4	1	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Practical Nurses (19-32)	26	148	16	5	2	1	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Psychologists (19-42)	23	306	4	1	1	--	3	1	3	1	--	--	5	1	--	1	1	1	--	--
Disticians (19-51)	9	260	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total privete egencies 2/																				
Number	291	$262	63	28	18	21	29	16	21	11	14	14	21	18	1	7	6	1	--	2
Percent	100	--	23	10	6	7	10	5	7	4	5	5	7	6	3/	2	2	3/	--	1
Nursery and Kindergarten Teachers (11-11)	23	229	6	3	3	4	2	1	1	1	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Music Teachers (11-32)	7	165	4	2	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tsachsrs of Arts and Crafts (12-42)	13	200	5	2	2	2	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Casa Work Supsrvisors (13-11)	20	427	1	1	1	--	--	--	1	--	1	2	2	4	1	4	1	1	--	--
Casa Workers (13-12)	63	310	4	2	2	4	5	5	12	5	8	6	4	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Racrsetion Worksrs (13-21)	19	267	3	1	3	--	3	2	--	2	--	1	3	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Social and Recrsation Worksrs, n.s.c. (13-99)	10	459	--	--	--	1	1	1	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	3	--	--	1
Vocational Counselors (14-11)	12	375	--	--	--	--	1	2	1	1	--	1	1	4	--	1	--	--	--	--
Orientore (15-12)	8	--	2	--	2	--	2	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Homs Teachers (16-12)	49	225	12	10	4	9	10	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Registered Nurses (19-31)	6	--	--	2	--	--	1	1	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--
Practical Nurses (19-32)	13	145	8	3	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Psychologists (19-42)	6	--	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--

1/ Regular salary before taxes and other dsductions, but axcluding overtime.
2/ Totals includs data for occupetions not shown ssparatsly.
3/ Lsss than 0.5 of one percent.

TABLE 53: (continued) Monthly rate of salary or wages of Professional staff members on their regular job or jobs in work for the blind, irrespective of maintenance, by occupation, private and public agencies, September 1955.

Occupation	Total staff members reporting	Median monthly wage or salary	Monthly rate of salary or wages 1/																	
			Under $167	$167 - 208	$209 - 229	$230 - 249	$250 - 270	$271 - 291	$292 - 312	$313 - 333	$334 - 354	$355 - 374	$375 - 416	$417 - 458	$459 - 499	$500 - 541	$542 - 583	$584 - 666	$667 - 749	$750 and over
Total public agencies 2/																				
Number	1620	$306	136	94	96	117	151	112	156	122	109	108	190	91	37	40	39	16	3	3
Percent	100	--	8	6	6	7	9	7	10	8	7	7	12	6	2	2	2	1	3/	3/
Nursery and Kindergarten Teachers (11-11)	66	296	7	5	5	6	9	1	6	2	4	2	6	2	4	4	2	1	--	--
Grade School Teachers (11-12)	377	293	25	34	30	37	36	26	38	30	20	7	46	14	12	11	10	1	--	--
Secondary School Teachers (11-13)	103	303	5	3	5	3	17	10	17	13	6	4	8	1	2	--	7	2	--	--
Supervising Teachers (11-21)	19	448	1	--	1	--	1	--	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	4	1	2	--
Supervisors of Special Education (11-22)	12	584	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	1	--	2	1	5	--	1
Music Directors (11-31)	8	--	--	--	--	1	1	2	1	1	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--
Music Teachers (11-32)	109	256	26	6	10	8	17	9	7	5	3	4	6	1	1	2	4	--	--	--
Physical Education Teachers (12-12)	37	257	--	6	4	7	6	--	4	4	1	--	2	1	--	--	2	--	--	--
Vocational Training Teachers (12-22)	77	262	14	6	9	5	9	2	8	3	6	3	8	2	--	--	2	--	--	--
Home Economic Teachers (12-32)	34	250	4	2	2	9	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	--	1	--	1	1	--	--
Teachers of Arts and Crafts (12-42)	26	235	4	4	5	5	2	--	2	--	--	2	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Case Work Supervisors (13-11)	29	423	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	4	8	7	2	4	2	--	--	--
Case Workers (13-12)	142	319	1	5	4	6	13	11	29	11	18	18	17	3	2	1	1	2	--	--
Vocational Counselors (14-11)	165	361	--	--	2	--	--	8	16	26	21	31	30	19	3	9	--	--	--	--
Supervisors of Vocational Rehabilitation (14-12)	29	421	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	1	1	1	9	11	--	2	--	1	1	--
Placement Workers (14-21)	26	383	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	2	5	13	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rehabilitation Supervisors (15-11)	7	442	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Orientors (15-12)	38	368	6	1	1	--	--	1	--	3	5	3	7	10	1	--	--	--	--	--
Occupational Therapists (15-22)	8	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	1	1	--	--	2	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Supervisors, Home Teachers (16-11)	12	375	--	--	--	2	--	--	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	--	--	--	--	--
Home Teachers (16-12)	148	277	6	8	12	19	21	30	11	6	13	14	7	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Librarians (18-11)	38	331	2	1	1	3	4	2	4	3	1	1	5	4	3	1	2	--	--	1
Assistant Librarians (18-12)	11	302	--	2	--	1	2	--	1	1	1	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Physicians and Psychiatrists (19-11)	14	167	7	1	--	--	1	1	1	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Ophthalmologists and Optometrists (19-12)	7	--	3	2	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
Dentists (19-21)	9	100	8	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Registered Nurses (19-31)	24	275	2	4	2	1	3	3	1	2	3	--	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Practical Nurses (19-32)	13	150	8	2	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Psychologists (19-42)	17	306	2	--	1	--	3	1	3	1	--	--	3	--	--	1	1	1	--	--
Dieticians (19-51)	8	--	1	1	1	1	1	1	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

1/ Regular salary before taxes and other deductions, but excluding overtime.
2/ Totals include data for occupations not shown separately.
3/ Less than 0.5 of one percent.

TABLE 54: Monthly rate of salary or wages of Administrative staff members on their regular job or jobs in work for the blind, irrespective of maintenance, by occupation, private and public agencies, September 1955.

Occupation	Total staff members reporting	Median monthly wage or salary	Monthly rate of salary or wages 1/																
			Under $167	$167 - 208	$209 - 229	$230 - 249	$250 - 270	$271 - 291	$292 - 312	$313 - 333	$334 - 354	$355 - 374	$375 - 416	$417 - 458	$459 - 499	$500 - 541	$542 - 583	$584 - 666	$667 - 749	$750 and over
TOTAL ALL AGENCIES 2/																			
Number	368	$465	9	6	9	3	16	7	12	12	23	13	29	43	18	45	27	39	21	36
Percent	100	--	2	2	2	1	4	2	3	3	6	4	8	12	5	12	7	11	6	10
Superintendents of Residential Schools (21-11)	31	578	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	3	6	--	4	2	9	1	5
Principals of Residential Schools (21-13)	32	446	--	--	3	--	1	2	--	2	2	3	--	5	5	4	4	1	--	--
Directors of Agencies for the Blind (21-21)	107	458	4	2	3	1	5	2	3	5	9	1	7	12	2	12	6	6	7	20
Assistant Directors of Agencies for the Blind (21-22)	20	626	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	1	4	5	2	5
Supervisors of Sections for the Blind (21-31)	27	539	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	2	10	2	6	2	3
Superintendents of Work Shops for the Blind (21-41)	15	505	1	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	1	1	1	1	4	--	1	2	1
Superintendents of Homes for the Blind (21-51)	10	344	1	1	--	--	2	--	--	--	1	--	1	1	2	--	--	--	--	--
Public Relations Directors (21-62)	24	400	--	--	--	1	2	1	2	3	1	--	3	3	2	1	1	1	3	--
Treasurers (21-63)	30	446	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	2	3	5	5	--	3	3	4	3	--
Administrative Assistants (21-71)	26	406	--	--	--	--	3	--	3	--	1	3	4	6	1	1	1	3	--	--
Sales Managers (21-91)	11	520	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	1	1	1	1	1	2
Assistant Resident Managers (21-99)	26	347	1	2	3	--	2	1	1	1	3	2	3	2	1	1	2	1	--	--
Total private agencies 2/																			
Number	197	$430	9	5	5	3	12	4	9	7	16	7	16	20	5	18	10	14	13	24
Percent	100	--	5	3	3	2	6	2	5	4	8	4	8	9	3	8	5	7	7	11
Directors of Agencies for the Blind (21-21)	77	428	4	1	3	1	5	2	2	4	9	1	5	8	1	6	3	2	3	17
Assistant Directors of Agencies for the Blind (21-22)	13	653	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	1	3	2	4
Superintendents of Work Shops for the Blind (21-41)	11	438	1	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	1	1	1	--	3	--	1	--	1
Superintendents of Homes for the Blind (21-51)	9	344	1	1	--	--	2	--	--	--	1	--	1	1	2	--	--	--	--	--
Public Relations Directors (21-62)	22	417	--	--	--	1	2	1	2	2	1	--	2	3	2	1	1	1	3	--
Treasurers (21-63)	11	552	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	2	--	--	1	2	1	3	--
Administrative Assistants (21-71)	15	385	--	--	--	--	2	--	3	--	1	1	2	3	--	1	--	2	--	--
Sales Managers (21-91)	10	542	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	1	2
Assistant Resident Managers (21-99)	20	355	1	2	2	--	--	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	--	1	2	1	--	--
Total public agencies 2/																			
Number	171	$506	--	1	4	--	4	3	3	5	7	6	13	23	13	27	17	25	8	12
Percent	100	--	--	1	2	--	2	2	2	3	4	4	8	13	8	15	10	14	5	7
Superintendent of Residential Schools (21-11)	30	563	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	3	6	--	4	2	9	--	5
Principals of Residential Schools (21-13)	32	446	--	--	3	--	1	2	--	2	2	3	--	5	5	4	4	1	--	--
Directors of Agencies for the Blind (21-21)	30	534	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	2	4	1	6	3	4	4	3
Assistant Directors of Agencies for the Blind (21-22)	7	576	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	3	2	--	1
Supervisors of Sections for the Blind (21-31)	24	538	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	2	9	2	4	2	3
Treasurers (21-63)	19	429	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	2	1	3	5	--	2	1	3	--	--
Administrative Assistants (21-71)	11	424	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	2	2	3	1	--	1	1	--	--
Assistant Resident Managers (21-99)	6	302	--	--	1	--	2	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--

1/ Regular salary before taxes and other deductions, but excluding overtime.
2/ Totals includs data for occupations not shown separately.

TABLE 55: Monthly rate of salary of Technical staff members on their regular job or jobs in work for the blind, irrespective of maintenance, by occupation, private and public agencies, September 1955.

Occupation	Total staff members reporting	Median monthly wage or salary	Monthly rate of salary or wages 1/																	
			Under $167	$167 - 208	$209 - 229	$230 - 249	$250 - 270	$271 - 291	$292 - 312	$313 - 333	$334 - 354	$355 - 374	$375 - 416	$417 - 458	$459 - 499	$500 - 541	$542 - 583	$584 - 666	$667 - 749	$750 and over
TOTAL ALL AGENCIES 2/																				
Number	799	$234	242	101	49	37	40	35	45	38	34	29	56	38	18	18	7	7	2	3
Percent	100	--	30	13	6	5	5	4	6	5	4	4	7	5	2	2	1	1	3/	3/
Braille Typing Instructors (32-11)	20	221	5	3	3	--	4	2	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
Braille Instructors (32-12)	37	326	3	4	2	--	1	3	3	5	--	--	6	6	2	1	--	1	--	--
Supervisors of Work Shops (33-11)	60	341	6	1	3	3	5	2	7	2	4	5	7	2	3	6	1	2	--	1
Assistant Work-Shop Supervisors (33-12)	17	302	2	--	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	--	3	2	--	--	1	--	--	--
Supervisors of Sections of Work Shops (33-13)	51	302	6	2	3	6	4	2	5	2	5	2	3	10	1	--	--	--	--	--
Instructors of Work-Shop Employees (33-21)	38	255	6	6	4	2	4	2	3	1	3	2	3	--	1	1	--	--	--	--
Home Industry Supervisors (34-12)	15	334	--	1	--	--	--	1	4	1	2	--	2	2	--	1	--	--	1	--
Supervisors, Vending Stands (34-31)	23	400	--	--	1	--	3	1	1	--	2	1	4	6	2	2	--	--	--	--
Representatives, Vending Stands (34-32)	57	355	1	2	1	1	--	3	5	8	7	6	14	6	1	2	--	--	--	--
Industrial Employment Agents (34-42)	18	347	--	--	--	--	1	--	2	4	3	3	1	--	3	1	--	--	--	--
Business Enterprise Instructors (34-99)	10	479	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	1	--	2	--	1	2	1	--
Braille Editors (35-11)	9	307	1	--	--	--	1	1	2	1	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1
Braille Printers (35-12)	14	172	7	3	2	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Braille Transcribers and Proof Readers (35-14)	22	138	13	3	2	1	1	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Braille Stereotypers (35-15)	27	190	8	11	2	1	2	2	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Braille Bookbinders (35-18)	31	150	26	4	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Talking Book Slate and Map Workers (35-19)	34	230	8	6	3	1	3	3	--	2	2	2	--	1	1	--	2	--	--	--
Head Matrons (36-11)	14	238	2	4	--	3	1	--	--	1	--	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Houseparents (36-12)	245	162	128	49	21	17	6	7	7	3	3	2	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assistant Houes Parents (36-13)	22	125	19	2	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Guids Dog Treinsrs (37-12)	19	378	--	--	--	--	1	3	2	1	1	1	4	2	1	1	--	1	--	1
Guids Dog Kennel Managers (37-99)	8	459	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	3	--	--	2	1	1	--	--
Sales Agents for Products Made by the Blind (38-11)	8	355	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	2	--	--	2	--	1	1	--	--	--	--
Total private agencies 2/																				
Number	311	$256	82	37	20	11	22	23	16	12	13	10	25	13	8	9	4	2	1	3
Percent	100	--	27	12	6	4	7	7	5	4	4	3	8	4	3	3	1	1	3/	1
Supervisors of Work Shops (33-11)	37	295	6	1	2	2	5	2	4	1	--	2	3	1	2	4	1	--	--	1
Assistant Work-Shop Supervisors (33-12)	12	334	1	--	--	1	1	2	--	1	1	--	3	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Supervisors of Sections of Work Shops (33-13)	35	299	6	2	3	3	1	1	3	1	5	2	2	5	1	--	--	--	--	--
Instructors of Work-Shop Employess (33-21)	18	259	3	2	3	--	3	1	1	1	1	1	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--
Rsprssentatives, Vending Stands (34-32)	13	323	1	--	1	--	--	3	1	1	1	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Braille Editors (35-11)	9	307	1	--	--	--	1	1	2	1	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1
Braille Printers (35-12)	14	172	7	3	2	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Braille Transcribers and Proof Readers (35-14)	19	116	12	3	2	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Braille Stereotypers (35-15)	26	188	8	11	2	1	2	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Braille Bookbinders (35-18)	31	150	26	4	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Talking Book, Slate and Map Workers (35-19)	34	230	8	6	3	1	3	3	--	2	2	2	--	1	1	--	2	--	--	--
Guide Dog Trainsrs (37-12)	19	378	--	--	--	--	1	3	2	1	1	1	4	2	1	1	--	1	--	1
Guide Dog Kennel Managers (37-99)	8	459	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	3	--	--	2	1	1	--	--
Total public agencies 2/																				
Number	488	$224	160	64	29	26	18	12	29	26	21	19	31	25	10	9	3	5	1	--
Percent	100	--	34	13	6	5	4	2	6	5	4	4	6	5	2	2	1	1	3/	--
Braille Typing Instructors (32-11)	17	229	4	3	2	--	3	2	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
Braille Instructors (32-12)	33	333	3	2	2	--	--	3	2	5	--	--	6	6	2	1	--	1	--	--
Supervisors of Work Shops (33-11)	23	368	--	--	1	1	--	--	3	1	4	3	4	1	1	2	--	2	--	--
Supervisors of Sections of Work Shops (33-13)	16	302	--	--	--	3	3	1	2	1	--	--	1	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Instructors of Work-Shop Employsee (33-21)	20	251	3	4	1	2	1	1	2	--	2	1	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Home Industry Supervisors (34-12)	10	334	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	1	1	--	1	2	--	1	--	--	--	--
Supervisors, Vending Stands (34-31)	18	417	--	--	1	--	2	--	1	--	2	--	3	5	2	2	--	--	--	--
Rsprssentstivss, Vending Stands (34-32)	44	363	--	2	--	1	--	--	4	7	6	6	9	6	1	2	--	--	--	--
Industrial Employment Agents (34-42)	13	347	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	3	3	3	--	--	2	1	--	--	--	--
Business Enterprise Instructors (34-99)	6	584	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	2	1	--
Head Matrons (36-11)	10	240	2	2	--	2	--	--	--	1	--	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Houes Parents (36-12)	241	162	127	49	21	16	6	5	7	3	3	2	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assistant House Parents (36-13)	22	125	19	2	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales Agents for Products Made by the Blind (38-11)	6	323	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	2	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--

1/ Regular salary before taxes and other deductions, but excluding overtime.
2/ Totals includs date for occupations not shown separetely.
3/ Less than 0.5 of one percent

TABLE 56.- Monthly rate 1/ of salary or wages of professional, administrative and technical staff members of private agencies on their regular job or jobs in work for the blind, by occupation, no maintenance of any kind, September 1955.

Occupation	Total staff members reporting	Median monthly wage or salary	Under $167	$167 - 208	$209 - 229	$230 - 249	$250 - 270	$271 - 291	$292 - 312	$313 - 333	$334 - 354	$355 - 374	$375 - 416	$417 - 458	$459 - 499	$500 - 541	$542 - 583	$584 - 666	$667 - 749	$750 and over
TOTAL 2/																				
Number	704	$293	134	59	37	31	53	35	43	27	40	28	55	45	11	32	20	15	14	25
Percent	100	-	19	8	5	4	8	5	6	4	6	4	8	6	2	5	3	2	2	3
Professional 2/																				
Number	257	$267	50	23	15	19	26	13	20	10	13	13	20	18	1	7	6	1	-	2
Percent	100	-	20	9	6	7	10	5	8	4	5	5	8	7	3/	3	2	3/	-	1
Nursery and Kindergarten Teachers (11-11)	16	235	3	2	3	4	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Music Teachers (11-32)	7	-	4	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home Economics Teachers (12-32)	5	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers of Arts and Crafts (12-42)	10	219	3	2	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Case Work Supervisors (13-11)	19	438	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	4	1	4	1	1	-	-
Case Workers (13-12)	63	309	4	2	2	4	5	5	12	5	8	6	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreation Workers (13-21)	15	270	2	1	3	-	2	1	-	2	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social and Recreation Workers, n.e.c. (13-99)	10	541	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	1
Vocational Counselors (14-11)	11	416	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	4	-	1	-	-	-	-
Supervisors of Vocational Rehabilitation (14-12)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orientors (15-12)	6	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Occupational Therapists (15-22)	5	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home Teachers (16-12)	48	219	12	10	4	8	10	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Librarians (18-11)	5	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Physicians and Psychiatrists (19-11)	4	167	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Psychologists (19-42)	6	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative 2/																				
Number	175	$438	5	3	4	3	8	4	9	6	16	6	16	16	3	18	10	14	13	21
Percent	100	-	3	2	2	2	5	2	5	3	9	3	9	9	2	11	6	8	7	12
Directors of Agencies for the Blind (21-21)	69	429	3	1	2	1	4	2	2	3	9	1	5	7	1	6	3	2	3	14
Assistant Directors of Agencies for the Blind (21-22)	13	666	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	3	2	4
Superintendents of Work Shops for the Blind (21-41)	11	458	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	3	-	1	-	1
Public Relations Directors (21-62)	21	416	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	2	1	-	2	3	1	1	1	1	3	-
Treasurers (21-63)	11	563	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	2	1	3	-
Administrative Assistants (21-71)	13	396	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	1	1	2	2	-	1	-	2	-	-
Superintendents of Grounds and Buildings (21-81)	4	-	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
Sales Managers (21-91)	10	583	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2
Assistant Resident Managers (21-99)	16	374	-	1	2	-	-	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	-	1	2	1	-	-
Technical 2/																				
Number	272	$243	79	33	18	9	19	18	14	11	11	9	19	11	7	7	4	-	1	2
Percent	100	-	29	12	7	3	7	7	5	4	4	3	7	4	3	3	1	-	3/	1
Braille Instructors (32-12)	4	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supervisors of Work Shops (33-11)	37	297	6	1	2	2	5	2	4	1	-	2	3	1	2	4	1	-	-	1
Assistant Work Shop Supervisors (33-12)	11	333	1	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supervisors of Sections of Work Shops (33-13)	33	312	5	1	3	3	1	1	3	1	5	2	2	5	1	-	-	-	-	-
Instructors of Work-Shop Employees (33-21)	15	291	2	2	2	-	2	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Home Industry Supervisors (34-12)	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Supervisors, Vending Stands (34-31)	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Representatives, Vending Stands (34-32)	13	333	1	-	1	-	-	3	1	1	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial Employment Agents (34-42)	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Business Enterprize Instructors (34-99)	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Braille Editors (35-11)	8	333	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Braille Printers (35-12)	14	181	7	3	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Braille Transcribers and Proof Readers (35-14)	19	167	12	3	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Braille Stereotypers (35-15)	25	188	8	10	2	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Braille Bookbinders (35-18)	31	167	26	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Talking Book, Slate and Map Workers (35-19)	34	249	8	6	3	1	3	3	-	2	2	2	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-

1/ Excluding overtime, but before taxes or other deductions.
2/ Totals include data for occupations not shown separately.
3/ Less than 0.5 percent.

TABLE 57: Monthly rate 1/ of salary or wages of Professional, Administrative and Technical staff members of public agencies on their regular job or jobs in work for the blind, by occupation, no maintenance of any kind, September 1955.

Occupation	Total staff members reporting	Median monthly wage or salary	Under $167	$167-208	$209-229	$230-249	$250-270	$271-291	$292-312	$313-333	$334-354	$355-374	$375-416	$417-458	$459-499	$500-541	$542-583	$584-666	$667-749	$750 and over
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS 2/																				
Number	1,650	$331	118	80	79	91	110	91	139	131	122	113	217	122	59	64	54	37	12	11
Percent	100	--	7	5	5	6	7	6	8	8	7	7	12	7	4	4	3	2	1	1
Professional 2/																				
Number	1,221	$328	80	40	53	71	92	82	112	105	98	93	181	84	37	35	38	15	3	2
Percent	100	--	7	3	4	6	8	7	9	9	8	8	14	7	3	3	3	1	3/	3/
Nursery and Kindergarten Teachers (11-11)	45	344	3	1	3	1	4	1	6	2	4	1	6	2	4	4	2	1	--	--
Grade School Teachers (11-12)	269	321	11	12	18	22	22	13	27	25	20	6	46	13	12	11	10	1	--	--
Secondary School Teachers (11-13)	67	315	1	--	2	1	12	6	11	9	3	2	8	1	2	--	7	2	--	--
Supervising Teachers (11-21)	9	569	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	1	--	3	1	2	--
Supervisors of Special Education (11-22)	12	600	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	1	--	2	1	5	--	1
Music Directors (11-31)	5	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Music Teachers (11-32)	72	268	19	4	2	5	8	6	4	3	3	4	6	1	1	2	4	--	--	--
Physical Education Teachers (12-12)	19	302	--	1	1	4	3	--	2	2	1	--	2	1	--	--	2	--	--	--
Vocational Training Teachers (12-22)	49	304	5	2	6	2	5	2	5	3	5	3	7	2	--	--	2	--	--	--
Home Economic Teachers (12-32)	23	291	3	1	--	5	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	--	1	--	1	1	--	--
Teachers of Arts and Crafts (12-42)	15	249	4	1	1	2	2	--	1	--	--	2	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Case Work Supervisors (13-11)	27	429	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	3	7	7	2	4	2	--	--	--
Case Workers (13-12)	117	337	1	3	3	4	8	8	19	10	18	18	16	3	2	1	1	2	--	--
Vocational Counselors (14-11)	143	361	--	--	2	--	--	8	13	24	18	24	27	16	3	8	--	--	--	--
Supervisors of Vocational Rehabilitation (14-12)	27	416	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	1	1	1	9	11	--	1	--	--	1	--
Placement Workers (14-21)	25	381	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	2	5	12	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rehabilitation Supervisors (15-11)	7	458	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Orientors (15-12)	32	392	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	3	5	3	7	10	1	--	--	--	--	--
Occupational Therapists (15-22)	7	396	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	2	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Supervisors, Home Teachers (16-11)	12	396	--	--	--	2	--	--	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	--	--	--	--	--
Home Teachers (16-12)	128	278	5	8	11	18	15	26	10	6	10	12	6	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Librarians (18-11)	33	354	1	1	1	3	3	1	4	2	1	1	5	4	3	1	2	--	--	--
Assistant Librarians (18-12)	8	354	--	--	--	--	2	--	1	1	1	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Physicians and Psychiatrists (19-11)	13	208	6	1	--	--	1	1	1	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Ophthalmologists and Optometrists (19-12)	7	--	3	2	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
Dentists (19-21)	9	--	8	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Registered Nurses (19-31)	17	291	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	3	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Psychologists (19-42)	13	312	2	--	--	--	2	1	2	1	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	1	1	--
Dieticians (19-51)	4	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Administrative 2/																				
Number	115	$521	--	1	1	--	2	--	1	2	4	3	8	14	12	20	13	17	8	9
Percent	100	--	--	1	1	--	2	--	1	2	3	3	7	12	10	17	11	15	7	8
Superintendents of Residential Schools (21-11)	6	666	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	2
Principals of Residential Schools (21-13)	14	489	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	3	4	2	3	--	--	--
Directors of Agencies for the Blind (21-21)	29	541	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	2	4	1	6	3	4	4	3
Assistant Directors of Agencies for the Blind (21-22)	7	583	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	3	2	--	1
Supervisors of Sections for the Blind (21-31)	24	541	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	9	2	4	2	3
Superintendents of Work Shops for the Blind (21-41)	4	708	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	2	--
Treasurers (21-63)	15	483	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	1	3	4	--	2	1	2	--	--
Administrative Assistants (21-71)	9	444	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	1	3	1	--	1	1	--	--
Technical 2/																				
Number	314	$301	38	39	25	20	16	9	26	24	20	17	28	24	10	9	3	5	1	--
Percent	100	--	12	13	8	6	5	3	7	8	6	6	9	8	3	3	1	2	3/	--
Braille Typing Instructors (32-11)	12	229	3	2	2	--	2	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
Braille Instructors (32-12)	29	388	2	--	2	--	--	2	2	5	--	--	6	6	2	1	--	1	--	--
Supervisors of Work Shops (33-11)	22	368	--	--	1	1	--	--	3	1	4	3	3	1	1	2	--	2	--	--
Assistant Work-Shop Supervisors (33-12)	5	--	1	--	1	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
Supervisors of Sections of Work Shops (33-13)	16	312	--	--	--	3	3	1	2	1	--	--	1	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Instructors of Work-Shop Employees (33-21)	20	270	3	4	1	2	1	1	2	--	2	1	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Home Industry Supervisors (34-12)	10	438	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	1	1	--	1	2	--	1	--	--	--	--
Supervisors, Vending Stands (34-31)	17	425	--	--	1	--	2	--	1	--	2	--	2	5	2	2	--	--	--	--
Representatives, Vending Stands (34-32)	41	358	--	2	--	1	--	--	4	7	6	5	8	5	1	2	--	--	--	--
Industrial Employment Agents (34-42)	12	361	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	3	2	3	--	--	2	1	--	--	--	--
Business Enterprise Instructors (34-99)	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	2	1	--
House Parents (36-12)	106	206	24	31	17	12	5	4	4	2	3	2	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assistant House Parents (36-13)	5	--	4	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales Agents for Products Made by the Blind (38-11)	5	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	1	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--

1/ Excluding overtime, but before taxes or other deductions.
2/ Totals include data for occupations not shown separately.
3/ Less than 0.5 of one percent.

TABLE 58: Monthly rate 1/ of salary or wages of Professional, Administrative and Technical staff members of private agencies on their regular job or jobs in work for the blind, by occupation, with some maintenance for self or family, September 1955.

Occupation of staff members	Total staff members reporting	Median monthly wage or salary	Under $167	$157 -208	$209 -229	$230 -249	$250 -270	$271 -291	$292 -312	$313 -333	$334 -354	$355 -374	$375 -416	$417 -458	$459 -499	$500 -541	$542 -583	$584 and over
TOTAL																		
Number	2/ 95	$264	20	11	6	4	10	8	3	3	3	3	7	6	3	2	-	6
Percent	100	—	22	13	6	4	10	9	3	3	3	3	7	6	3	2	-	6
Professional																		
Number	2/ 34	208	13	5	3	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Percent	100	—	37	14	9	5	9	9	3	3	3	3	5	-	-	-	-	-
Nursery and Kindergarten Teachers (11-11)	7	—	3	1	-	-	—	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreation Workers (13-21)	4	—	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Registered Nurses (19-31)	4	—	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Practical Nurses (19-32)	10	140	7	2	1	-	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative																		
Number	2/ 22	292	4	2	1	-	4	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	2	-	-	3
Percent	100	—	17	9	5	-	18	-	-	5	-	5	-	18	9	-	-	14
Directors of Agencies for the Blind (21-21)	8	—	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
Superintendents of Homes for the Blind (21-51)	6	—	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Assistant Resident Managers (21-99)	4	—	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Technical																		
Number	2/ 39	302	3	4	2	2	3	5	2	1	2	1	6	2	1	2	-	3
Percent	100	—	9	11	5	5	5	14	5	3	5	3	14	5	3	5	-	8
House Parents (36-12)	4	—	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guide Dog Trainers (37-12)	17	400	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	-	2

1/ Excluding overtime but before taxes and other deductions.
2/ Totals include data for occupations not shown separately.

TABLE 59: Monthly rate 1/ of salary or wages of Professional, Administrative and Technical staff members of public agencies on their regular job or jobs in work for the blind, by occupation, with some maintenance for self or family, September 1955.

Occupation of staff members	Total staff members reporting	Median monthly wage or salary	Under $167	$167 -208	$209 -229	$230 -249	$250 -270	$271 -291	$292 -312	$313 -333	$334 -354	$355 -374	$375 -416	$417 -458	$459 -499	$500 -541	$542 -583	$584 and over
TOTAL																		
Number	2/ 629	$233	178	79	50	52	63	36	49	22	15	20	17	17	1	12	5	13
Percent	100	—	28	13	8	8	10	6	8	3	2	3	3	3	3/	2	1	2
Professional																		
Number	2/ 399	250	56	54	43	46	59	30	44	17	11	15	9	7	—	5	1	2
Percent	100	—	14	14	11	12	14	8	11	4	3	4	2	2	—	1	3/	3/
Nursery and Kindergarten Teachers (11-11)	21	232	4	4	2	5	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	-	—
Grade School Teachers (11-12)	108	238	14	22	12	15	14	13	11	5	—	1	—	1	—	—	-	—
Secondary School Teachers (11-13)	36	277	4	3	3	2	5	4	6	4	3	2	—	—	—	—	-	—
Supervising Teachers (11-21)	10	354	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	2	—	1	1	—
Music Teachers (11-32)	37	233	7	2	8	3	9	3	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	—
Physical Education Teachers (12-12)	18	239	—	5	3	3	3	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	—
Vocational Training Teachers (12-22)	28	221	9	4	3	3	4	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	-	—
Home Economics Teachers (12-32)	11	231	1	1	2	4	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	—
Teachers of Arts and Crafts (12-42)	11	225	—	3	4	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	—
Case Workers (13-12)	25	291	—	2	1	2	5	3	10	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	-	—
Vocational Counselors (14-11)	22	370	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	3	7	3	3	—	1	-	—
Orientors (15-12)	6	137	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	—
Home Teachers (16-12)	20	273	1	—	1	1	6	4	1	—	3	2	1	—	—	—	-	—
Librarians (18-11)	5	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	—
Physicians and Psychiatrists (19-11)	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	—
Registered Nurses (19-31)	7	206	1	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	-	—
Practical Nurses (19-32)	11	150	6	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	—
Psychologists (19-42)	4	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	—
Dieticians (19-51)	4	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	-	—
Administrative																		
Number	2/ 56	435	—	—	3	—	2	3	2	3	3	3	5	9	1	7	4	11
Percent	100	—	—	—	5	—	4	5	4	5	5	5	9	16	2	12	7	21
Superintendents of Residential Schools (21-11)	24	519	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	—	4	2	9
Principals of Residential Schools (21-13)	18	358	—	—	2	—	1	2	—	2	1	3	—	2	1	2	1	1
Treasurers (21-63)	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	-	1
Administrative Assistants (21-71)	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	-	—
Technical																		
Number	2/ 174	134	122	25	4	6	2	3	3	2	1	2	3	1	—	—	-	—
Percent	100	—	70	14	2	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	—	—	-	—
Braille Typing Instructors (32-11)	5	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	-	—
Braille Instructors (32-12)	4	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	—
Representatives, Vending Stands (34-32)	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	-	—
Head Matrons (36-11)	6	193	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	—
House Parents (36-12)	135	135	103	18	4	4	1	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	—
Assistant House Parents (36-13)	17	125	15	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	—

1/ Excluding overtime but before taxes and other deductions.
2/ Totals include data for occupations not shown separately.
3/ Less than 0.5 of one percent.

TABLE 60: Regular workweek of Professional, Administrative, and Technical staff members on regular job or jobs in work for the blind, private and public agencies, by occupational group, September 1955.

Occupational group	Staff members reporting	Median length of work week	Hours in regular workweek							
			Under 35	35	36-39	40	41-45	46-49	50-59	60 and over
			Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
TOTAL ALL AGENCIES										
Number	2906	40	470	261	325	1219	225	80	95	231
Percent	100	-	16	9	11	43	7	3	3	8
PRIVATE AGENICES										
Number	731	40	105	100	83	320	66	21	21	15
Percent	100	-	14	14	11	44	9	3	3	2
Professional										
Number	272	38	41	48	28	110	15	4	2	1
Percent	100	-	23	19	10	41	5	1	1	1/
Administrative										
Number	171	40	9	35	26	71	10	4	9	7
Percent	100	-	6	20	15	42	6	2	5	4
Technical										
Number	288	40	32	17	29	139	41	13	10	7
Percent	100	-	10	6	10	49	15	5	3	2
PUBLIC AGENCIES										
Number	2175	40	365	161	242	899	159	59	74	216
Percent	100	-	16	8	11	42	7	3	3	10
Professional										
Number	1545	40	336	150	184	665	111	28	38	33
Percent	100	-	22	10	12	43	7	2	2	2
Administrative										
Number	163	40	4	4	25	84	14	3	8	21
Percent	100	-	3	2	15	51	9	2	5	13
Technical										
Number	467	44	25	7	33	150	34	28	28	162
Percent	100	-	6	1	7	32	8	6	6	34

1/ Less than 0.5 of one percent.

TABLE 61: Monthly rate of salary or wages of Professional, Administrative and Technical staff members of private and public agencies on their regular job or jobs in work for the blind, irrespective of maintenance, by occupational group and regular workweek, September 1955.

Monthly rate of salary or wages 1/ and occupational group	Median weekly hours worked	All staff members reporting		Regular workweek										
		Number	Percent	Under 30	30	31 - 34	35	36 - 39	40	41 - 44	45	46 - 49	50 - 59	60 and over
TOTAL														
Number	40	2,866	-	230	122	99	261	322	1,214	172	52	79	93	222
Percent	-	-	100	7	4	3	9	12	43	6	2	3	3	8
Profesional														
Number	40	1,792	-	193	110	82	197	211	772	93	32	32	38	32
Percent	-	-	100	10	6	5	11	12	43	5	2	2	2	2
Under $167	24	178	10	96	10	6	1	8	31	9	2	2	4	9
$167 - 208	38	114	6	19	13	8	7	13	37	6	2	4	1	4
209 - 229	38	104	6	8	12	7	10	22	31	10	2	-	-	2
230 - 249	38	125	7	8	12	6	23	16	43	6	5	3	3	-
250 - 270	40	169	9	13	19	12	13	17	68	10	1	1	5	10
271 - 291	40	115	6	5	3	2	12	23	53	6	4	5	2	-
292 - 312	40	166	9	12	13	7	17	19	78	8	3	4	4	1
313 - 333	40	128	7	6	9	7	22	20	51	8	2	1	-	2
334 - 354	40	121	7	4	4	5	16	11	66	6	1	4	4	-
355 - 374	40	116	6	3	1	2	8	11	74	10	1	4	2	-
375 - 416	40	201	11	2	5	8	23	27	112	9	5	1	7	2
417 - 458	40	105	6	3	2	4	15	11	65	1	1	1	2	-
459 - 499	38	36	2	2	2	2	5	3	20	1	-	-	1	-
500 - 541	40	46	3	4	3	1	7	4	23	2	1	1	-	-
542 - 583	38	46	3	6	2	1	13	4	13	1	2	1	1	2
584 - 666	35	15	1	1	-	4	4	1	4	-	-	-	1	-
667 - 749	-	3	2/	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
750 - 833	-	4	2/	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
834 - 999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1000 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative														
Number	40	333	-	8	2	3	39	50	155	20	4	7	17	28
Percent	-	-	100	3	1	1	12	15	46	6	1	2	5	8
Under $167	-	7	2	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
$167 - 208	-	3	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
209 - 229	40	9	2	-	-	1	-	2	4	-	-	1	-	-
230 - 249	-	3	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
250 - 270	40	13	4	2	-	-	1	2	6	-	-	-	-	2
271 - 291	40	7	2	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	2
292 - 312	40	11	3	-	-	-	1	1	4	-	2	-	-	3
313 - 333	40	9	3	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	1	-
334 - 354	40	23	7	1	-	-	1	3	14	3	-	-	-	1
355 - 374	40	13	4	-	-	-	2	1	7	1	-	-	1	1
375 - 416	40	26	8	-	-	-	2	5	13	2	1	1	-	2
417 - 458	40	40	12	2	-	-	3	8	16	4	-	1	2	4
459 - 499	40	17	5	-	-	1	1	5	9	1	-	-	-	-
500 - 541	40	43	13	-	-	-	8	5	16	4	-	2	4	4
542 - 583	40	26	8	-	1	-	5	3	11	2	-	1	-	3
584 - 666	40	35	11	-	1	-	4	6	16	1	-	1	3	3
667 - 749	40	18	5	-	-	-	4	3	11	-	-	-	-	-
750 - 833	40	13	4	-	-	-	1	1	7	-	-	-	3	1
834 - 999	40	7	2	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	1	-	2	-
1000 and over	40	11	3	-	-	-	1	2	7	1	-	-	-	-
Technical														
Number	40	741	-	29	10	14	25	61	287	59	16	40	38	162
Percent	-	-	100	3	1	2	3	8	40	8	2	5	5	23
Under $167	60	218	29	25	1	4	2	11	32	14	1	10	6	112
$167 - 208	41	93	13	2	1	-	2	5	35	8	4	3	4	29
209 - 229	40	46	6	-	-	-	-	6	29	3	2	-	1	5
230 - 249	44	36	5	-	-	-	1	1	10	7	3	2	9	3
250 - 270	40	38	5	1	-	2.	3	1	23	2	-	-	5	1
271 - 291	40	31	4	-	1	1	3	3	9	2	1	3	2	6
292 - 312	40	46	6	1	-	2	1	6	25	4	1	3	1	2
313 - 333	40	34	5	-	2	1	3	6	16	-	-	4	-	2
334 - 354	40	31	4	-	-	1	-	6	12	4	-	4	4	-
355 - 374	40	28	4	-	-	1	1	4	14	4	1	1	1	1
375 - 416	40	54	7	-	1	1	5	5	30	3	1	5	3	-
417 - 458	40	36	5	-	2	1	1	2	23	3	1	1	1	1
459 - 499	40	15	2	-	-	-	2	3	8	1	1	-	-	-
500 - 541	40	18	2	-	1	-	-	1	12	3	-	1	-	-
542 - 583	38	6	1	-	1	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-
584 - 666	40	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	2	-	-
667 - 749	-	1	2/	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
750 - 833	-	2	2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
834 - 999	-	1	2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
1000 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Regular salary before taxes and other deductions, but excluding overtime.
2/ Less than 0.5 of one percent.

TABLE 62: Overtime work requirements for Professional, Administrative and Technical staff members, by type of agency, occupational group and type of compensation for required overtime, September 1955.

Type of agency	All staff members				Professional					
								Overtime required		
	Total reporting	No response	No overtime required	Overtime required	Total reporting	No response	No overtime required	No pay	Pay in cash	Pay in compensatory leave
TOTAL	3,164	184	1,357	1,623	1,959	98	869	858	26	108
Private agencies	825	49	396	380	301	18	143	85	5	50
National	230	17	134	79	28	2	9	12	-	5
State and local	595	32	262	301	273	16	134	73	5	45
Public agencies	2,339	135	961	1,243	1,658	80	726	773	21	58
Specialized agencies for the blind	667	21	252	394	465	15	170	236	-	44
General public welfare and vocational rehabilitation agencies	155	4	65	86	114	4	56	48	-	6
Residential schools	1,278	100	522	656	874	54	400	397	18	5
Public schools	154	6	53	95	138	5	45	85	1	2
Veterans administration hospitals	49	1	44	4	36	1	32	2	1	-
Libraries	36	3	25	8	31	1	23	5	1	1

TABLE 62: (continued) Overtime work requirements for Professional, Administrative and Technical staff members, by type of agency, occupational group and type of compensation for required overtime, September 1955.

Type of agency	Administrative						Technical					
				Overtime required						Overtime required		
	Total reporting	No response	No overtime required	No pay	Pay in cash	Pay in compensatory leave	Total reporting	No response	No overtime required	No pay	Pay in cash	Pay in compensatory leave
TOTAL	376	15	105	229	3	24	829	71	383	256	33	86
Private agencies	201	8	54	126	3	10	323	23	199	65	20	16
National	37	2	10	23	1	1	165	13	115	22	11	4
State and local	164	6	44	103	2	9	158	10	84	43	9	12
Public agencies	175	7	51	103	-	14	506	48	184	191	13	70
Specialized agencies for the blind	62	-	20	34	-	8	140	6	62	52	1	19
General public welfare and vocational rehabilitation agencies	14	-	2	11	-	1	27	-	7	16	-	4
Residential schools	90	7	22	56	-	5	314	39	100	116	12	47
Public schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	1	8	7	-	-
Veterans administration hospitals	6	-	5	1	-	-	7	-	7	-	-	-
Libraries	3	-	2	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-

TABLE 63: Total annual earnings for the year 1954 of Professional, Administrative and Technical staff members employed by private and public agencies in September 1955, by present occupational group and weeks worked in 1954.

Annual earnings 1954 and present occupational group 1/	Median weeks worked 2/	Total staff members reporting		Number of weeks worked during 1954			
		Number	Percent	Under 35 weeks	35 - 39 weeks	40 - 47 weeks	48 - 52 weeks
TOTAL							
Number	49	2708	---	186	356	464	1702
Percent	--	---	100	7	13	17	63
Professional							
Number	48	1662	---	131	289	342	900
Percent	--	---	100	8	17	21	54
Under $2000	37	230	15	102	36	41	51
$2000 - 2499	45	121	7	12	29	30	50
2500 - 2749	44	132	8	3	50	25	54
2750 - 2999	49	102	6	1	25	19	57
3000 - 3249	47	139	8	5	37	32	65
3250 - 3499	49	105	6	2	15	24	64
3500 - 3749	49	110	7	2	19	23	66
3750 - 3999	49	106	6	1	14	24	67
4000 - 4249	49	105	6	---	10	25	70
4250 - 4499	49	122	7	---	15	22	85
4500 - 4999	49	150	10	---	23	25	102
5000 - 5499	50	97	6	1	5	19	72
5500 - 5999	49	54	3	---	6	16	32
6000 - 6499	49	40	2	2	3	8	27
6500 - 6999	50	18	1	---	1	2	15
7000 - 7999	49	17	1	---	1	5	11
8000 - 8999	--	3	3/	---	---	1	2
9000 - 9999	--	2	3/	---	---	---	2
10000 -11999	52	4	3/	---	---	---	4
12000 and over	51	5	3/	---	---	1	4
Administrative							
Number	50	351	---	2	7	13	329
Percent	--	---	100	1	2	4	93
Under $2000	50	13	4	2	1	1	9
$2000 - 2499	51	7	2	---	---	---	7
2500 - 2749	50	5	1	---	1	1	3
2750 - 2999	51	6	2	---	---	1	5
3000 - 3249	51	14	4	---	---	---	14
3250 - 3499	51	9	3	---	---	---	9
3500 - 3749	51	12	3	---	---	---	12
3750 - 3999	50	18	5	---	---	4	14
4000 - 4249	50	15	4	---	1	1	13
4250 - 4499	51	9	3	---	---	---	9
4500 - 4999	50	41	12	---	4	---	37
5000 - 5499	51	32	9	---	---	2	30
5500 - 5999	51	19	5	---	---	1	18
6000 - 6499	51	36	10	---	---	1	35
6500 - 6999	51	27	8	---	---	---	27
7000 - 7999	51	31	9	---	---	---	31
8000 - 8999	51	23	7	---	---	1	22
9000 - 9999	51	12	3	---	---	---	12
10000 -11999	51	8	2	---	---	---	8
12000 and over	51	14	4	---	---	---	14
Technical							
Number	49	695	---	53	60	109	473
Percent	--	---	100	8	9	16	67
Under $2000	44	236	34	51	38	55	92
$2000 - 2499	49	72	10	2	6	18	46
2500 - 2749	50	44	6	---	1	11	32
2750 - 2999	50	30	4	---	1	6	23
3000 - 3249	50	30	4	---	5	2	23
3250 - 3499	50	26	4	---	1	2	23
3500 - 3749	50	33	5	---	4	2	27
3750 - 3999	51	29	4	---	---	---	29
4000 - 4249	50	45	6	---	2	7	36
4250 - 4499	51	20	3	---	---	1	19
4500 - 4999	51	49	7	---	1	---	48
5000 - 5499	51	26	4	---	---	2	24
5500 - 5999	50	19	3	---	---	2	17
6000 - 6499	51	18	3	---	1	1	16
6500 - 6999	51	5	1	---	---	---	5
7000 - 7999	51	7	1	---	---	---	7
8000 - 8999	51	3	3/	---	---	---	3
9000 - 9999	--	---	---	---	---	---	---
10000 -11999	--	1	3/	---	---	---	1
12000 and over	--	2	3/	---	---	---	2

1/ Includes all earnings (regular salary, overtime and bonuses, before taxes and other deductions) whether in work for the blind or not and whether on regular job or not.
2/ Includes paid vacations as time worked.
3/ Less than 0.5 of one percent.

TEXT BRIEFS OF TABLES, PART II

Tables 36 - 39

Age, Sex and Race of Professional, Administrative and Technical Personnel

The age groups in all tables are given in intervals of five years, from "under 25" to "65 and over".

Table 36

The total number of professional, administrative and technical staff members reporting their age was 3,102 with 812 in private agencies and 2,290 in public agencies. Although half the employees were under 45, the largest concentration, 452 or 15 percent of the total were in the 45 - 49 age group, the next largest, 422 or 14 percent were in the 40 - 44 age group; The smallest number, 145 or five percent, were under age 25. Another five percent were 65 years or over. The age distribution is very similar in both the private and the public agencies.

Two-fifths (1,285 persons) of the 3,161 total employees participating in the survey are men and three-fifths (1,876) women. Substantially higher proportions of women (62 percent) are employed in public agencies than in private (53 percent). Of the 3,148 who specified their race, 2,962 or 94 percent were white and 186 or six percent non-white. Employees of private agencies are 98 percent white, while public agencies employ seven percent non-whites.

Residential schools employ by far the largest number of women--over 900--and also the largest number of non-white staff members, 125 out of a total non-white employment of 186 who participated in the survey.

Table 37

Of the 812 employees in private agencies, 303 were employed by agencies in the largest size group, i.e., 100 and over. The next largest concentration of employment was 131 in agencies employing between 15 and 24 workers. Both these size groups employ somewhat more women than men, whereas five of the other six size groups employ slightly more men than women.

In public agencies the heaviest concentration of employment--641--is again in the largest size group, with the next concentration--410--in agencies employing 50 to 74 workers. The 10 - 14 worker size group employed the fewest--only 87. Public agencies of all sizes employed more women than men. The only size group that did not employ some non-whites was the 10 - 14 group.

The small private agencies (under ten workers) employ substantially higher proportions of persons of 60 years and over than do public agencies of similar size--17 percent as compared with six percent--even though, when all size groups are taken together there is no real difference between public and private agencies in the proportion of older workers employed.

Table 38

This table shows how regional employment differs with respect to age, race and sex. Half of the employees of private agencies who are 60 or over are employed in Region II whereas in public agencies only 22 percent of such workers are found in Region II, with an equal proportion in Region V. The highest proportions of workers under 30 in private agencies are found in Regions II and III, and in public agencies in Regions II, V and III. The bulk of the non-white workers are found in the southern and border states. Women employees exceed men in all regions in public agencies. In private agencies there are twice as many men as women in Region V, but in all but two of the other regions women exceed men by small numbers.

Table 39

This table gives age, race and sex information for employees in the three occupational groups and in 69 individual occupations. Of the 3,102 reporting on age 1,917 were professional, 370 administrative and 815 technical employees. The largest age groups in each of these are as follows: for the professional group 271 (15 percent) in the 40 - 44 age group; for the administrative group 78 (21 percent) in the 45 - 49 age group; for the technical group 119 (14 percent) in the 45 - 49 age group. The professional group has six percent under 25, and three percent 65 or over; the administrative group has no employees under 25 and eight percent 65 or over; and the technical group has three percent under 25 and eight percent 65 or over.

Two-thirds of all 1,960 professional workers are women. The largest occupations are grade school teachers, social case workers and home teachers, all occupations characteristically filled by women. The fourth most important professional occupation is vocational counselors, 86 percent of whom are men. Less than ten percent of the 374 grade school teachers are 60 or over, while slightly under 30 percent are less than 30. Among social case workers about one-fourth are under 30 and less than one-tenth 60 or over. The same number of home teachers fall into these upper and lower age brackets, with the balance quite evenly distributed among the other five-year age brackets. All but 17 of the 180 vocational counselors are between 25 and 55, with a concentration of 20 percent between 30 and 34.

The most numerous administrative occupation is that of director of agencies. Two-thirds of the 108 directors are between 40 and 60, with the remaining third divided evenly below 40 and 60 or over. Eleven, however, are 65 or over, while only two are under 30. Twenty-four of 32 residential school superintendents and the same numbers of residential school principals are between 35 and 60. One-third of the school principals are women, but there is only one woman superintendent.

Three-fifths of the 827 technical workers are women. This proportion is largely determined by the house parents of whom there are 231 women and only 23 men. Seventy percent of the house parents reporting their age are 50 years of age or older. One-third of all of them are 60 and over. Two-thirds of the 170 work-shop employees are between 35 and 60 years of age. Eighteen percent are below 35 and about an equal proportion are 60 or over. Thirty percent, or 50 of them, were women.

Tables 40 - 43

Visual Acuity of Professional, Administrative and Technical Personnel

Four classifications of visual acuity are used: sighted, totally blind, partially sighted but legally blind (20/200 vision or less), and visually handicapped (20/70 - 20/200). Of the 3,161 persons who replied to the questionnaire 943 reported visual defects of some kind—460 were totally blind, 334 were partially sighted but legally blind, and 149 had vision between 20/70 and 20/200. Only 23 reported that their visual handicap was due to war service.

Table 40

Of the 1,960 professional staff members reporting, 334 or 17 percent were totally blind, 12 percent were partially sighted but legally blind, and five percent had vision between 20/70 and 20/200. The remaining two-thirds were sighted individuals. Slightly more than half of the totally blind were women. Sixty percent of the blind were between 30 and 50 years of age, while 30 percent were 50 or more, and only ten percent under 30. Substantially higher proportions of the partially sighted and the visually handicapped were under 30 years of age.

Among administrative employees, only 12 percent of the 374 in the group were totally blind and almost half of these were 50 years of age or more. The most significant fact about persons in administrative occupations is that 78 percent of them are sighted.

A similar proportion of technical employees are sighted. Only ten percent are totally blind. Over 60 percent of the blind employees are between 35 and 50 years of age.

Tables 41, 42 and 43

Specialized agencies for the blind and residential schools employ 60 percent of all the totally blind employees. Another 22 percent are employed by private state and local agencies (Table 41). Proportions of totally blind professional personnel employed by public agencies of various size groups range from 13 to 19 percent of their total employment. In the other occupational groups the numbers involved were too small for the proportional employment in agencies of various sizes to have much significance. The same holds true for all groups in private agencies (Table 42).

The occupations in which the totally blind are most concentrated are home teachers, grade school teachers, music teachers, case workers, vocational counselors, directors of private agencies, and braille instructors and proofreaders. The partially sighted but legally blind are also concentrated in several of these same occupations. (Table 43)

Table 44

Age at Onset of Visual Impairment of Visually-Handicapped Personnel

Eight age groups are used to reflect possible reasons for the visual impairment. No direct question was asked on this point except for war service connection. The age groups are under 1, 1 - 5, 6 - 17, 18 - 29, 30 - 39, 40 - 49, 50 - 59, 60 and over. Eight hundred of the 943 persons with visual impairments reported on age of onset; 594 were in public agencies and 206 in private.

There were 380 persons or 47 percent whose visual impairment started when they were less than one year old. The next heaviest concentration was 24 percent (188 persons) between six and 17, followed by 13 percent between 18 and 29. It is of interest that for only a minor proportion--seven percent--visual impairment began after age 30. There is no appreciable difference in age at onset as between employees of public and private agencies except in the group "under one year". Only 38 percent of private agency employees compared with 51 percent of public agency employees suffered their visual impairment at this early age. As between the various degrees of visual impairment, however, there is considerable variation in the age at onset. For example, only 38 percent of totally blind employees of public agencies suffered their impairment at under one year, compared with 59 percent of the partially sighted and 66 percent among the visually handicapped who were affected during early infancy.

Tables 45 - 48

Highest Education of Professional, Administrative and Technical Personnel

Table 45

A total of 3,080 replied to the questions on both age and highest education received; of these, 667 (23 percent) had no college training at all; 704 (22 percent) had their Bachelor's degree; 385 (12 percent) had done

some graduate work; 523 (17 percent) had their Master's degree, and two percent had received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy or Doctor of Medicine. Within the largest group--those who have their Bachelor's degree--130 or 18 percent, fall in the 25 - 29 age group and 108 or 15 percent in the 30 - 34 age group. Persons of 60 years or over constitute only five percent of the holders of Bachelor's degrees. Exactly equal proportions of the men and of the women separately are holders of Bachelor's degrees--22 percent. A substantially higher proportion of non-whites than whites hold this degree, 35 percent as compared with 21 percent, but the numbers of non-whites is probably too small to be of statistical significance.

The second most numerous educational group are holders of Master's degrees. The concentration in a single age group is 114 or 22 percent between 30 - 34. Between 35 and 50, however, are more than twice as many--248 or 47 percent--with a definite falling off in the upper age groups. Over one-fifth of the men but only 14 percent of the women hold this degree. Of the 60 persons who hold Ph.D. or M.D. degrees 89 percent are men who distributed fairly evenly in the middle-age brackets.

Of the almost 700 persons with no college education, 54 percent are between 40 and 60 years and another 24 percent are 60 or over. Somewhat higher proportions of women than men, 24 percent compared with 19 percent, fall in this group.

Table 46

Of the 230 employees of national agencies, 51 percent have had no college education; 18 percent have had some college work but no degree, and 16 percent have a Bachelor's degree. In state and local agencies 28 percent have no college, 17 percent have Bachelor's degrees and another 17 percent a Master's degree.

A large percentage of the staff members of all types of public agencies have attained their Bachelor's degree. In public schools 42 percent of the staff members have attained their Master's degree. In residential schools, where over half the total employment of public agencies is concentrated, 25 percent have the Bachelor's degree, 18 percent the Master's degree and seven percent some specialized degree or certificate. On the other hand, 21 percent of residential school employees have had no college training. Libraries have 30 percent with no college training.

Table 47

In private agencies definitely higher proportions of professional than either administrative or technical personnel have Bachelor's or Master's degrees. Three-fifths of the technical and one-fourth of the administrative personnel have no college education. In public agencies, proportions of professional workers with Bachelor's degrees very substantially exceed proportions in the other occupational groups, but 40 percent of the administrative personnel have Master's degrees compared with 20 percent of the professional group. The technical group, again, has a high proportion--52 percent--with no college training.

Table 48

A total of 3,141 replied to the questions on specific occupation and highest education. Of the 1,954 in professional occupations, the largest number reporting were the 392 grade school teachers. Of these 141 had Bachelor's degrees, 78 had some graduate work, but no additional degree, and 81 had their Master's degrees. Of the 210 social case workers, 57 had Bachelor's degrees, 60 had some graduate work, and 55 had their Master's degree.

All but two of 108 secondary school teachers had a Bachelor's degree or better, as did three-fourths of the 118 music teachers and 80 percent of the vocational counselors. The other major professional occupation, that of home teacher, showed a markedly different situation,

with 46 percent having less than a Bachelor's degree.

Among administrative occupations, 43 of the 65 school superintendents and principals had Master's degrees, and two-thirds of the 108 agency directors had a Bachelor's degree or better. The great preponderance of technical workers--78 percent--had less than a Bachelor's degree, with 55 percent having no college at all.

Table 49

Length of Service of Professional, Administrative and Technical Personnel

Length of service is shown in three categories: service in present position, service with present employer, and service in work with the blind. The length of service in each category is shown in intervals of one year from "under one year" to "five years and over". Data are presented by occupation. A total of 3,081 persons answered this question.

In each length of service category the largest concentration of employees have been in service five years or more; 48 percent have been in their present position five years and over; 54 percent have been with their present employer five years and over; and 58 percent have been in work with the blind five years and over. The proportions of professional and technical employees with these long periods of service are about the same, but the proportions of administrators having long service are substantially higher, running from 57 percent with five years or more in present position to 73 percent with equal service in work with the blind. Occupations having highest proportions of long service personnel were home teachers, case workers, school teachers, directors of agencies and school superintendents and principals. On the other hand only 40 percent of the house parents had five years or more in work with the blind.

Table 50

Major and Secondary Types of Work Experience of Professional, Administrative and Technical Personnel

The 11 fields of work experience specified in the questionnaire were: education, recreation, nursing, social group work, social case work, vocational counseling, placement counseling, shop supervision, administration, house parent, and "other".

A total of 2,714 staff workers replied to the question on major work experience, but a total of only 1,242 replied to the question on secondary work experience. Major work experience was reported by 1,753 professional, 320 administrative and 641 technical employees; secondary work experience was reported by 795 professional, 222 administrative, and 225 technical employees.

There were 892 professional workers who reported their major work experience in education; 272 in social case work; 120 in vocational counseling and 161 in miscellaneous unspecified fields. Major work experience of administrative employees was in administration and education. Among technical workers major work experience was as house parent, followed by shop supervision and education.

Secondary work experience was concentrated, for all 1,242 who reported, in administration, education, recreation, vocational counseling, social case work and in other miscellaneous fields.

Tables 51 - 52

Professional Affiliation of Professional, Administrative and Technical Personnel

Table 51

The professional affiliations are listed as Groups A through E:

Group A includes: American Association of Workers for the Blind; American Association of Instructors of the Blind; Home Teacher Organizations.

Group B includes: National Education Association; International Council on Exceptional Children..

Group C includes: National Rehabilitation Association; American Personnel and Guidance Association; American Vocational Guidance Association.

Group D includes: National Association of Social Workers; American Psychological Association; American Nurses Association; and American Physical Therapy Association.

Group E includes: Other, (Miscellaneous, including state rather than national organizations).

Affiliated with organizations in Group A were 1,036 or 53 percent of the professional group, 218 or 58 percent of the administrative group, and 189 or 23 percent of the technical group. The next heaviest concentration for all three occupational groups was in Group E, which includes a variety of unspecified organizations. Group D, which includes only organizations with strict professional standards for membership, has the smallest concentration of members--only seven percent among professional and administrative employees and no measurable proportion among technical workers. About half of the 139 professional workers with memberships in Group D are employed by public specialized agencies for the blind, with the next highest number--37--in private state and local agencies.

Concentrations of memberships in various organizations are heaviest among professional personnel in Regions I through V, among administrative personnel in Region II and among technical workers in Regions II and III.

Tables 53 - 55

Monthly Rate of Salary or Wages of Professional, Administrative and Technical Personnel, Irrespective of Maintenance

These tables present actual earnings as of September 1955 of staff members who replied to the questionnaire. The distribution of earnings may differ, therefore, from the salary data presented in Tables 20 - 25, which were the salary ranges that agencies reported they paid for various occupations. In addition, the number of persons returning questionnaires varies somewhat from the number of such employees reported by agencies. This in itself would produce some variation in the results. The monthly rate of cash salary or wages shown includes regular salary before taxes and other deductions, but excludes overtime. Data are shown in groups ranging from "under $167" per month to "$750 and over". These Tables do not distinguish between jobs with maintenance and those without, but Tables 56 - 59 do make this distinction. Earnings are combined here for both full-time and part-time workers. Table 61 indicates that seven percent of all workers who reported on hours were part time (less than 30 hours per week). To estimate annual earnings, multiply the monthly figure by 12 in all cases.

Table 53

For the 1,911 professional staff members reporting, the median monthly wage or salary was $301. The median wage or salary for some of the higher paying occupations was as follows: the 12 supervisors of special education, all in public agencies earned $584; the seven rehabilitation supervisors, also all in public agencies, $442; the 49 case work supervisors $425. For the 20 case workers in private agencies, the median salary was $427, and for the 29 in public agencies, $423.

The median wage or salary for some of the occupations having the largest number of employees were as follows: for the 380 grade school teachers reporting, the median salary was $293; for the 205 case workers, the median was $312. Of these, the 63 in private agencies had a median salary of $310, and the 142 in public agencies, $319. The 177 vocational counselors had a median salary of $362, of whom the 12 in private agencies had a median salary of $375, and the 165 in public agencies, $361. The 197 home teachers had a median salary of $263, with the 49 in private agencies getting $225, and the 148 in public agencies $277.

Table 54

For the 368 administrative staff members reporting, the median monthly salary was $465. The medians for some of the higher paying occupations were as follows: for the 20 assistant directors of agencies for the blind the median salary was $626, with the 13 in private agencies earning $653, and the seven in public agencies $576. For the 31 superintendents of residential schools the median salary was $578; for the 27 supervisors of sections for the blind the median salary was $539.

The occupation having the largest number of employees was director of agencies for the blind with 107 employees, for whom the median salary was $458. For the 77 directors of private agencies the median was $428, and for the 30 in public agencies it was $534.

Table 55

For the 799 technical staff members reporting, the median monthly wage or salary was $234. The median for some of the higher paying technical occupations was: For the ten business enterprise instructors, $479; for the eight guide dog kennel managers, all in private agencies, the median was $459; and for the 23 supervisors of vending stands the median salary was $400. The occupation having the largest number of employees was house parent with 245 employees, for whom the median salary was $162. Many of these employees received maintenance in addition to cash wages.

Tables 56 - 59

Salary Data for Professional, Administrative and Technical Personnel Related to Some Maintenance and No Maintenance

The data in these four tables are a breakdown of the overall data in Tables 53 - 55. Tables 56 and 57 present cash salaries of those who received no maintenance of any kind. Tables 58 and 59 present cash salaries of those who did receive some maintenance for self or family in addition to their salaries. Data are shown separately for public and private agencies. The intervals for monthly salaries are the same as used in Tables 53 - 55 .

Summary Comparison of Median Salaries
for Numerically Important Occupations

Occupation	Without maintenance				With some maintenance			
	Public		Private		Public		Private	
	Employment	Salary	Employment	Salary	Employment	Salary	Employment	Salary
All	1650	$331	704	$293	629	$233	95	$264
Professional	1221	328	257	267	399	250	34	208
Administrative	115	521	175	438	56	435	22	292
Technical	314	301	272	243	174	134	39	302
Grade School Teachers	269	321	---	---	108	238	--	---
Vocational Counselors	143	361	11	416	22	370	--	---
Case Workers	117	337	63	309	25	291	--	---
Home Teachers	128	278	48	219	20	273	--	---
Superintendents of Residential Schools	6	666	---	---	24	519	--	---
Principals of Residential Schools	14	489	---	---	18	358	--	---
Directors of Agencies	29	541	69	429	---	---	8	1/
Public Relations Directors	---	---	21	416	---	---	--	---
Supervisors of Work Shops	22	368	37	297	---	---	--	---
Supervisors of Sections of Work Shops	16	312	33	312	---	---	--	---
Talking Book, Slate and Map Workers	---	---	34	249	---	---	--	---
Braille Bookbinders	---	---	31	167	---	---	--	---
Representatives, Vending Stands	41	358	13	333	4	1/	--	---
House Parents	106	206	---	---	135	135	4	1/
Dog Trainers	---	---	---	---	---	---	17	400

1/ Too few employees to show median salary.

Tables 60 - 61

Regular Work Week and Monthly Rate of Salary or Wages in Relation to Hours Worked by Professional, Administrative and Technical Personnel.

Table 60

There were 2,906 replies to the question on hours in the regular work week, 731 from employees of private and 2,175 from employees of public agencies. The median overall work week was 40 hours. Forty-three percent worked exactly 40 hours, with the next concentration--16 percent--working under 35 hours. Overall, there was almost no variation between public and private agencies except that in private agencies professionals worked 38 hours, and in public agencies technical employees worked 44 hours. Roughly the same proportions worked under 40 hours in both types of agency.

There was some difference, however, in the distribution as between public and private agencies with respect to long hours as such. For example, in private agencies only two percent of all employees worked 60 hours or more, whereas in public agencies ten percent did so. This is accounted for by

technical employees in public agencies, 34 percent of whom worked these long hours, compared with two percent in private agencies. This contrast is due mainly to the long hours of house parents.

Table 61

There were 2,866 staff members who replied to both questions, hours in regular work week and monthly rate of salary or wages, irrespective of maintenance.

In contrast to Table 60, this table attempts to show the impact of part-time work and thus three additional hours "intervals" are shown at the lower end of the distribution, i.e., intervals under 35 hours.

In the professional group those making a monthly salary of under $167 have a median work week of 24 hours, those with monthly salaries between $167 and $249 have a median work week of 38 hours. The balance of the salary ranges with significant numbers of workers have a median work week of 40 hours.

In the administrative group there is no significant variation from the 40-hour work week, in any salary range. In the technical group those making a salary of under $167 have a median work week of 60 hours, and those earning from $230 - $249 have a median work week of 44 hours. Otherwise there is no significant variation from the 40-hour week.

Table 62

Overtime Work Requirements for Professional, Administrative and Technical Personnel

Of the total 2,980 staff members reporting on overtime hours, 1,623 said overtime was required and 1,357 that it was not. Those reporting required overtime included 380 in private agencies and 1,243 in public agencies. Overtime was concentrated in specialized agencies for the blind, in residential schools, and in private state and local agencies.

Of the 1,861 professional persons reporting, 992 were required to put in overtime. Of these 858 received no pay, 26 were paid in cash and 108 were paid in compensatory leave.

In the administrative group, 256 of 361 reporting said that overtime was required. Of these, 229 got no pay for overtime, three were paid in cash and 24 paid in compensatory leave.

In the technical occupations, 375 of 758 reporting were required to put in overtime. Of these 256 reported no pay, 33 were paid in cash and 86 were paid in compensatory leave.

Table 63

Total Annual Earnings for the Year 1954 of Professional, Administrative and Technical Personnel

This final table of the main Report deals with earnings, during the calendar year prior to that of the study, of personnel who were in work for the blind in 1955, irrespective of the type of their employment in the year 1954. The annual earnings for 1954 are shown in ranges from "under $2,000" to "$12,000 and over". These include all earnings, i.e. regular salary, overtime and bonuses, before taxes and other deductions, and whether earned in work for the blind or not and whether on regular jobs or not. The median number of weeks worked includes paid vacations as time worked.

422772 O - 57 - 8

A total of 2,708 staff members replied to this question. The median number of weeks worked during 1954 for all who reported was 49, or practically full time.

There were 1,662 reporting in the professional occupations, and their median weeks worked were 48. Those earning between $9,000 and $11,999 worked 52 weeks, and the median number of weeks worked for those earning under $2,000 was 37, which was the lowest in the professional occupations.

The median number of weeks worked in 1954 was 50 for the 351 reporting in the administrative occupations. All salary groups had a median number of 50 or 51 weeks worked.

For the 695 reporting in the technical occupations, the median number of weeks worked in 1954 was 49. Those making under $2,000 in 1954 showed the median number of weeks as 44; those making $2,000 - $2,499 showed the median number of weeks worked as 49. All others worked 50 or 51 weeks, except those making $10,000 or more, who reported 52 as the median number of weeks worked. Above the salary level of $6,000 - $6,499, however, the number of persons involved is so small as to have no significance.

PART III

SPECIAL OCCUPATIONS

Little comment is needed on this group of 39 tables, which deal with six of the major occupations in work with the blind. They draw together, in from five to ten tables, for each of the occupations, the most significant kind of data for that occupation. For example, a visual acuity tabulation is shown for five occupations, but not for houseparents because so few of these workers have visual impairments. On the other hand, a tabulation giving details on the amount of maintenance received in addition to salary is shown for this occupation and for teachers in residential schools because for these occupations, maintenance is a significant item. Since maintenance is not involved for a significant number of persons in the other occupations, no special tables on it are presented for them. Special salary tabulations are shown only for social case workers and teachers in residential schools. For the other selected occupations the salary data in the general tables are adequate. Data on highest education and professional affiliations are shown for all occupations.

The choice of these six occupations for special treatment was made not only on the basis of their significance in work with the blind, but also in relation to the numbers of persons involved. Other occupations, such as directors of public agencies, or librarians or orientors, for which special tables might also have been of interest to some users of this Report, could not be treated in the same way because too few people were involved to warrant more detailed statistical presentation. Table 7, however, summarizes data on professional affiliations for four additional occupations which are important in the economic and social adjustment of blind persons.

TABLE 1A: Visual acuity of directors, private agencies for the blind, by age, sex and race, September 1955.

Visual acuity	Total reporting	Age										Sex			Race		
		Under 25	25 -29	30 -34	35 -39	40 -44	45 -49	50 -54	55 -59	60 -64	65 & over	Total reporting	Male	Female	Total reporting	White	Non white
TOTAL	78	--	2	5	6	13	13	12	13	6	8	78	53	25	77	77	--
Sighted	43	--	--	3	3	7	10	6	7	4	3	43	22	21	43	43	--
Visually impaired																	
Number	35	--	2	2	3	6	3	6	6	2	5	35	31	4	34	34	--
Percent	100	--	6	6	9	17	9	17	17	6	13	100	89	11	100	100	--
Totally blind	18	--	1	1	2	1	3	2	2	1	5	18	18	--	18	18	--
Partially sighted but legally blind (20/200 vision or less)	13	--	--	1	1	4	--	3	3	1	--	13	11	2	12	12	--
Visually handicapped (20/70 - 20/200)	4	--	1	--	--	1	--	1	1	--	--	4	2	2	4	4	--
Service-connected visual impairment	2	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	2	2	--	2	2	--

TABLE 1B: Highest educational attainment of directors, private agencies for the blind, by visual acuity and age at onset of visual impairment, September 1955.

Visual acuity and age at onset of visual impairment	Total reporting	Highest educational attainment									
		No high school	1 to 3 years high school	4 years high school	2 years or less of college	3 and 4 years of college (no degree)	Bachelor's degree	Some graduate work (no degree)	Master's degree	Specialized degree or certificate: n.e.c.	Ph.D.
Visual acuity											
Total											
Number	78	--	2	8	14	8	17	9	12	4	4
Percent	100	--	3	10	18	10	22	12	15	5	5
Sighted	43	--	--	4	7	4	9	6	7	3	3
Visually impaired											
Number	35	--	2	4	7	4	8	3	5	1	1
Percent	100	--	6	11	20	11	23	9	14	3	3
Totally blind	18	--	2	1	3	1	6	3	1	1	--
Partially sighted but legally blind (20/200 vision or less)	13	--	--	2	3	3	1	--	3	--	1
Visually handicapped (20/70 - 20/200)	4	--	--	1	1	--	1	--	1	--	--
Service-connected visual impairment	2	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--
Age at onset of visual impairment											
Total	32	--	2	3	7	4	8	1	5	1	1
Under 1 year	8	--	--	1	4	1	1	--	1	--	--
1 to 5 years	4	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	1	--	1
6 to 17 years	7	--	1	--	1	1	3	--	1	--	--
18 to 29 years	7	--	1	1	1	--	1	1	1	1	--
30 to 39 years	4	--	--	--	--	2	2	--	--	--	--
40 to 49 years	2	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--
50 to 59 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
60 years and over	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE 1C: Highest educational attainment of directors, private agencies for the blind, by age, sex and race, September 1955.

Highest educational attainment	Total reporting	Age										Sex			Race		
		Under 25	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 & over	Total reporting	Male	Female	Total reporting	White	Non white
TOTAL	78	--	2	5	6	13	13	12	13	6	8	78	53	25	77	77	--
No high school	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
One to three years high school	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	2	2	--	2	2	--
Four years high school	8	--	--	--	1	--	1	4	2	--	--	8	5	3	8	8	--
Two years or less of college	14	--	--	--	1	1	3	2	3	2	2	14	9	5	13	13	--
Three and four years of college (no degree)	8	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	1	3	1	8	4	4	8	8	--
Bachelor's degree	17	--	--	1	3	5	3	3	1	--	1	17	11	6	17	17	--
Some graduate work (no degree)	9	--	--	1	--	1	3	1	2	--	1	9	9	--	9	9	--
Master's degree	12	--	2	3	1	5	1	--	--	--	--	12	7	5	12	12	--
Specialised degree or certificate, n.e.c.	4	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	1	--	4	2	2	4	4	--
Ph. D.	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	1	4	4	--	4	4	--

TABLE 1D: Highest educational attainment of directors, private agencies for the blind, by geographical region, September 1955.

Highest educational attainment	Total reporting	Geographical region 1/									
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
TOTAL	78	7	38	4	4	11	3	5	--	6	--
No high school	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
One to three years high school	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--
Four years high school	8	--	3	1	1	1	--	1	--	1	--
Two years or less of college	14	1	11	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--
Three and four years of college (no degree)	8	2	3	--	--	2	--	--	--	1	--
Bachelor's degree	17	1	9	3	1	2	--	--	--	1	--
Some graduate work (no degree)	9	1	4	--	2	--	1	1	--	--	--
Master's degree	12	1	3	--	--	4	1	2	--	1	--
Specialized degree or certificate, n.e.c.	4	1	2	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
Ph. D.	4	--	3	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--

1/ For states included in regions, see Part I, Table 3, footnote 1.

TABLE 1E: Professional affiliations of directors, private agencies for the blind, by age, sex and race, September 1955.

Professional affiliations 1/	Total reporting	Age										Sex			Race		
		Under 25	25 -29	30 -34	35 -39	40 -44	45 -49	50 -54	55 -59	60 -64	65 & over	Total reporting	Male	Female	Total reporting	White	Non white
TOTAL	2/ 78	--	2	5	6	13	13	12	13	6	8	2/ 78	53	25	2/ 77	77	--
AAWB, AAIB, Home teacher organizations	61	--	2	3	4	12	11	11	8	4	6	61	44	17	60	60	--
NEA or ICEC	9	--	--	2	--	5	1	--	--	--	1	9	4	5	9	9	--
NRA, APGA, or AVGA	23	--	1	1	3	6	6	1	3	2	--	23	17	6	22	22	--
NASW, APA, ANA or APTA	10	--	--	3	--	2	2	1	2	--	--	10	5	5	10	10	--
Other organizations	36	--	1	2	4	5	4	5	7	3	5	36	24	12	35	35	--

1/ Group A: American Association of Workers for the Blind; American Association of Instructors of the Blind; Home Teacher Organizations;
Group B: National Education Association; International Council on Exceptional Children;
Group C: National Rehabilitation Association; American Personnel and Guidance Association; American Vocational Guidance Association;
Group D: National Association of Social Workers; American Psychological Association; American Nurses Association; and American Physical Therapy Association;
Group E: "Other" includes State and local branches of national organizations specified in first four groups, as well as a variety of organizations not specifically named.

2/ Unduplicated total of directors, private agencies for the blind, reporting age, sex and race.

TABLE 2A: Visual acuity of home teachers, by age, sex and race, September 1955.

Visual acuity	Total reporting	Age										Sex			Race		
		Under 25	25 -29	30 -34	35 -39	40 -44	45 -49	50 -54	55 -59	60 -64	65 & over	Total reporting	Male	Female	Total reporting	White	Non white
TOTAL	198	3	21	29	22	28	30	21	21	14	9	199	41	158	199	190	9
Sighted	14	--	1	3	2	1	1	3	1	2	--	14	--	14	14	13	1
Visually impaired																	
Number	184	3	20	26	20	27	29	18	20	12	9	185	41	144	185	177	8
Percent	100	2	11	14	11	14	15	10	11	7	5	100	22	78	100	96	4
Totally blind	115	1	12	16	10	15	21	10	14	10	5	116	28	87	116	111	4
Partially sighted but legally blind (20/200 vision or less)	53	1	8	8	7	10	5	7	3	2	2	53	10	43	53	51	2
Visually handicapped (20/70 - 20/200)	16	1	--	2	3	2	3	1	3	--	1	16	3	13	16	14	2
Service-connected visual impairment	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	1	1	--

TABLE 2B: Highest educational attainment of home teachers, by visual acuity and age at onset of visual impairment, September 1955.

Visual acuity and age at onset of visual impairment	Total reporting	Highest educational attainment									
		No high school	1 to 3 years high school	4 years high school	2 years or less of college	3 and 4 years of college (no degree)	Bachelor's degree	Some graduate work (no degree)	Master's degree	Specialized degree or certificate n.e.c.	Ph.D.
Visual acuity											
Total											
Number	199	--	3	25	40	23	56	30	12	8	2
Percent	100	--	2	13	20	12	27	15	6	4	1
Sighted	14	--	--	2	5	3	3	--	1	--	--
Visually impaired											
Number	185	--	3	23	35	20	53	30	11	8	2
Percent	100	--	2	13	19	11	28	16	6	4	1
Totally blind	115	--	2	16	22	9	36	17	6	5	2
Partially sighted but legally blind (20/200 vision or less)	53	--	--	3	10	9	13	12	4	2	--
Visually handicapped (20/70 - 20/200)	16	--	--	4	3	2	4	1	1	1	--
Service-connected visual impairment	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--
Age at onset of visual impairment											
Total	153	--	2	16	24	16	51	25	10	7	2
Under 1 year	67	--	--	6	6	9	24	15	3	3	1
1 to 5 years	24	--	--	4	6	2	7	2	2	--	1
6 to 17 years	30	--	2	3	4	1	10	5	4	1	--
18 to 29 years	18	--	--	2	2	4	7	1	1	1	--
30 to 39 years	9	--	--	1	3	--	3	--	--	2	--
40 to 49 years	4	--	--	--	2	--	--	2	--	--	--
50 to 59 years	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
60 years and over	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE 2C: Highest educational attainment of home teachers, by age, sex and race, September 1955.

Highest educational attainment	Total reporting	Age										Sex			Race		
		Under 25	25 -29	30 -34	35 -39	40 -44	45 -49	50 -54	55 -59	60 -64	65 & over	Total reporting	Male	Female	Total reporting	White	Non white
TOTAL	198	3	21	29	22	28	30	21	21	14	9	199	41	158	199	190	9
No high school	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
One to three years high school	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	1	3	--	3	3	3	--
Four years high school	25	--	--	3	1	3	1	4	4	7	1	25	4	21	25	24	1
Two years or less of college	39	--	--	2	3	3	10	6	7	4	4	40	7	33	40	38	2
Three and four years of college (no degree)	23	--	1	1	4	3	7	2	3	1	1	23	2	21	23	23	--
Bachelor's degree	56	3	12	16	5	5	7	2	5	--	1	56	16	40	56	54	2
Some graduate work (no degree)	30	--	6	3	6	8	2	4	1	--	--	30	6	24	30	29	1
Master's degree	12	--	2	3	2	4	1	--	--	--	--	12	3	9	12	10	2
Specialised degree or certificate, n.e.c.	8	--	--	1	--	1	2	3	--	--	1	8	2	6	8	7	1
Ph. D.	2	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	2	1	1	2	2	--

TABLE 2D: Highest educational attainment of home teachers, by geographical region, September 1955.

Highest educational attainment	Total reporting		Geographical region 1/									
	Number	Percent	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
TOTAL	199	100	18	61	7	14	30	14	14	12	25	4
No high school	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
One to three years high school	3	2	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Four years high school	25	13	4	10	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	--
Two years or less of college	40	20	4	8	3	5	6	3	3	1	5	2
Three and four years of college (no degree)	23	12	4	8	--	1	1	1	2	4	1	1
Bachelor's degree	56	27	3	20	--	2	10	4	4	4	9	--
Some graduate work (no degree)	30	15	--	10	--	1	7	2	3	1	5	1
Master's degree	12	6	1	2	1	--	2	2	--	--	4	--
Specified degree or certificate, n.e.c.	8	4	1	1	--	3	1	1	--	1	--	--
Ph. D.	2	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--

1/ For states included in regions, see Part I, Table 3, footnote 1.

TABLE 2E: Professional affiliation of home teachers, by age, sex and race, September 1955.

Professional affiliations 1/	Total reporting	Age										Sex			Race		
		Under 25	25 -29	30 -34	35 -39	40 -44	45 -49	50 -54	55 -59	60 -64	65 & over	Total reporting	Male	Female	Total reporting	White	Non white
TOTAL	2/198	3	21	29	22	28	30	21	21	14	9	2/ 199	41	158	2/ 199	190	9
AAWB, AAIB, Home teacher organizations	129	2	15	17	14	22	17	18	17	4	3	130	22	108	130	125	5
NEA or ICEC	3	--	--	--	1	--	--	2	--	--	--	3	--	3	3	3	--
NRA, APGA or AVGA	32	1	4	3	3	9	5	2	4	1	--	32	8	24	32	32	--
NASW, APA, ANA or APTA	15	--	3	3	1	4	2	1	1	--	--	15	2	13	15	14	1
Other organizations	73	1	9	10	12	11	12	5	7	4	2	73	19	54	73	70	3

1/ See Table 1E, footnote 1.
2/ Unduplicated total of home teachers reporting age, sex and race.

TABLE 3A: Highest educational attainment of houseparents, by age, sex and race, September 1955.

Highest educational attainment	Total reporting	Age										Sex			Race		
		Under 25	25 -29	30 -34	35 -39	40 -44	45 -49	50 -54	55 -59	60 -64	65 & over	Total reporting	Male	Female	Total reporting	White	Non white
TOTAL	242	7	11	7	11	13	22	36	55	45	35	245	22	223	244	217	27
No high school	37	--	2	--	1	1	3	2	15	6	7	37	5	32	37	36	1
One to three years high school	54	--	--	--	1	6	6	11	7	15	8	55	2	53	54	50	4
Four years high school	76	3	3	1	3	3	9	14	16	14	10	75	5	70	75	69	6
Two years or less of college	41	1	1	3	4	2	4	8	7	5	6	44	3	41	44	35	9
Three and four years of college (no degree)	14	1	1	1	1	--	--	--	5	2	3	14	2	12	14	11	3
Bachelor's degree	9	2	1	1	1	--	--	--	3	--	1	9	2	7	9	8	1
Some graduate work (no degree)	3	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	3	2	1	3	3	--
Master's degree	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Specialized degree or certificate, n.e.c.	8	--	2	1	--	--	--	1	2	2	--	8	1	7	8	5	3
Ph. D.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE 3B: Highest educational attainment of houseparents, by region, September 1955.

Highest educational attainment	Total reporting	Geographical region 1/									
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
TOTAL	246	12	47	27	27	49	23	17	4	33	7
No high school	37	1	6	6	1	9	5	3	1	3	2
One to three years high school	55	2	14	6	8	8	5	5	--	5	2
Four years high school	76	4	9	8	9	25	5	3	3	9	1
Two years or less of college	44	1	11	3	7	5	4	2	--	10	1
Three and four years of college (no degree)	14	1	1	3	2	1	1	2	--	3	--
Bachelor's degree	9	--	3	--	--	1	1	1	--	3	--
Some graduate work (no degree)	3	--	2	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--
Master's degree	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Specialized degree or certificate, n.e.c.	8	3	1	1	--	--	1	1	--	--	1
Ph. D.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

1/ For states included in regions, see Part I, Table 3, footnote 1.

TABLE 3C: Professional affiliation of houseparents, by age, sex and race, September 1955.

Professional affiliation 1/	Total reporting	Age										Sex			Race		
		Under 25	25 -29	30 -34	35 -39	40 -44	45 -49	50 -54	55 -59	60 -64	65 & over	Total reporting	Male	Female	Total reporting	White	Non white
TOTAL	2/ 251	7	12	7	11	15	22	36	59	47	35	2/ 254	23	231	2/ 253	225	28
AAWB, AAIB, Home teachers organizations	47	--	1	2	4	1	6	5	17	9	2	48	6	42	48	46	2
NEA or ICEC	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	2	--	2	2	2	--
NRA, APGA, or AVGA	2	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	2	1	1	2	--	2
NASW, APA, ANA, or APTA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other organizations	17	1	--	--	2	1	1	4	4	3	1	17	2	15	17	17	--

1/ See table 1E, footnote 1.
2/ Unduplicated total of houseparents reporting age, sex and race.

422772 O - 57 - 9

TABLE 3D: Number of houseparents receiving full or partial maintenance for self or family, by geographical region, September 1955.

Geographical region 1/	Total reporting	Total receiving no maintenance	Total receiving some maintenance	Type of maintenance received			
				Full maintenance for self	Full maintenance for family	Partial maintenance for self	Partial maintenance for family
ALL HOUSEPARENTS							
Number	255	112	143	122	5	16	--
Percent	100	44	56	48	2	6	--
Region I	12	1	11	10	--	1	--
" II	50	5	45	37	2	6	--
" III	29	9	20	18	--	2	--
" IV	27	6	21	19	1	1	--
" V	53	49	4	3	--	1	--
" VI	23	5	18	15	1	2	--
" VII	17	6	11	8	--	3	--
" VIII	4	2	2	1	1	--	--
" IX	33	29	4	4	--	--	--
" X	7	--	7	7	--	--	--

1/ For states included in regions, see Part I, Table 3, footnote 1.

TABLE 3E: Number of hours in regular work week of houseparents, by geographical region, September 1955.

Geographical region 2/	Total reporting	Scheduled weekly hours 1/							
		Median hours	Under 40	40	41-44	45	46-49	50-59	60 and over
TOTAL	236	60	3	31	4	7	18	24	149
Region I	11	72	--	--	--	--	--	--	11
" II	48	70	--	--	1	--	4	3	40
" III	26	96	--	--	--	--	3	--	23
" IV	24	96	2	--	--	--	--	--	22
" V	51	45	--	21	3	6	4	--	17
" VI	22	96	--	--	--	1	--	1	20
" VII	13	82	--	2	--	--	--	2	9
" VIII	4	65	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
" IX	30	48	1	8	--	--	7	12	2
" X	7	48	--	--	--	--	--	6	1

1/ Relates to October rather than September, if September was not a full work month.
2/ For states included in regions, see Part I, Table 3, footnote 1.

TABLE 4A: Visual acuity of teachers in residential schools, by age, sex and race, September 1955.

Visual acuity	Total reporting	Age										Sex			Race		
		Under 25	25 -29	30 -34	35 -39	40 -44	45 -49	50 -54	55 -59	60 -64	65 & over	Total reporting	Male	Female	Total reporting	White	Non white
TOTAL	737	68	116	88	73	94	83	72	76	45	22	762	232	530	757	678	79
Sighted	506	51	79	56	50	58	59	51	53	31	18	524	112	412	520	464	56
Visually impaired																	
Number	231	17	37	32	23	36	24	21	23	14	4	238	120	118	237	214	23
Percent	100	7	16	14	10	16	10	9	10	6	2	100	50	50	100	90	10
Totally blind	92	2	6	13	13	12	12	11	10	9	4	96	50	46	95	87	8
Partially sighted but legally blind (20/200 vision or less)	89	6	16	13	6	18	10	6	10	4	-	91	42	49	91	82	9
Visually handicapped (20/70 - 20/200)	50	9	15	6	4	6	2	4	3	1	-	51	28	23	51	45	6
Service-connected visual impairment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-	--	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE 4B: Highest educational attainment of teachers in residential schools, by visual acuity and age at onset of visual impairment, September 1955.

Visual acuity and age at onset of visual impairment	Total reporting	Highest educational attainment									
		No high school	1 to 3 years high school	4 years high school	2 years or less of college	3 and 4 years of college (no degree)	Bachelor's degree	Some graduate work (no degree)	Master's degree	Specialized degree or certificate n.e.c.	Ph.D.
Visual acuity											
Total											
Number	758	2	10	45	49	62	260	121	159	44	6
Percent	100	1/	1	6	6	8	35	16	21	6	1
Sighted	522	1	4	17	32	39	182	97	116	30	4
Visually impaired											
Number	236	1	6	28	17	23	78	24	43	14	2
Percent	100	1/	3	12	7	10	33	10	18	6	1
Totally blind	95	---	5	16	6	5	30	6	17	9	1
Partially sighted but legally blind (20/200 vision or less)	90	1	---	8	5	10	34	11	17	4	----
Visually handicapped (20/70 - 20/200)	51	---	1	4	6	8	14	7	9	1	1
Service-connected visual impairment	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Age at onset of visual impairment											
Total	203	1	5	23	14	21	65	23	40	10	1
Under 1 year	132	1	1	18	8	16	39	18	23	7	1
1 to 5 years	15	---	1	---	3	1	3	2	4	1	---
6 to 17 years	41	---	2	4	3	3	16	1	11	1	---
18 to 29 years	9	---	---	1	---	1	3	1	2	1	---
30 to 39 years	3	---	---	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	---
40 to 49 years	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
50 to 59 years	2	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	---
60 years and over	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1/ Less than 0.5 of 1 percent.

TABLE 4C: Highest educational attainment of teachers in residential schools, by age, sex and race, September 1955.

Highest educational attainment	Total reporting	Age										Sex			Race		
		Under 25	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 & over	Total reporting	Male	Female	Total reporting	White	Non white
TOTAL	734	68	116	87	73	93	83	72	76	44	22	758	230	528	753	674	79
No high school	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	2	2	-
One to three years high school	10	2	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	2	1	10	5	5	10	8	2
Four years high school	43	-	3	3	4	7	6	7	6	5	2	45	30	15	44	42	2
Two years or less of college	47	7	3	3	1	6	4	4	7	9	3	49	13	36	49	46	3
Three and four years of college (no degree)	60	6	3	2	4	8	9	7	14	4	3	62	14	48	62	58	4
Bachelor's degree	251	36	63	28	25	25	30	14	17	10	3	260	58	202	256	217	39
Some graduate work (no degree)	119	15	27	12	10	17	9	14	8	5	2	121	28	93	121	109	12
Master's degree	154	-	13	37	26	20	18	16	16	4	4	159	69	90	159	142	17
Specialized degree or certificate, n.e.c.	42	2	4	1	3	8	5	8	3	4	4	44	10	34	44	44	-
Ph.D.	6	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	-	-	6	3	3	6	6	-

TABLE 4D: Highest educational attainment of teachers in residential schools, by geographical region, September 1955.

Highest educational attainment	Total reporting		Geographical region 1/									
	Number	Percent	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
TOTAL	758	100	71	150	106	114	101	80	54	21	51	10
No high school	2	2/	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
One to three years high school	10	1	--	5	1	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Four years high school	45	6	6	16	3	9	3	3	2	2	1	--
Two years or less of college	49	6	3	14	8	7	1	14	--	2	--	--
Three and four years of college (no degree)	62	8	5	12	8	7	6	13	7	2	2	--
Bachelor's degree	260	35	21	39	39	59	29	28	23	6	14	2
Some graduate work (no degree)	121	16	10	18	25	10	21	15	7	2	11	2
Master's degree	159	21	17	29	18	13	36	5	14	4	20	3
Specialized degree or certificate; n.e.c.	44	6	9	13	4	5	4	2	1	3	--	3
Ph. D.	6	1	--	2	--	--	1	--	--	--	3	--

1/ For states included in regions, see Part I, Table 3, footnote 1.
2/ Less than 0.5 of one percent.

TABLE 4E: Professional affiliations of teachers in residential schools, by age, sex and race, September 1955.

Professional affiliations 1/	Total reporting	Age										Sex			Race		
		Under 25	25 -29	30 -34	35 -39	40 -44	45 -49	50 -54	55 -59	60 -64	65 & over	Total reporting	Male	Female	Total reporting	White	Non white
TOTAL	2/ 737	68	116	88	73	94	83	72	76	45	22	2/ 762	232	530	2/ 757	678	79
AAWB, AAIB, Home teacher organizations	580	44	86	71	59	80	64	58	65	37	16	601	183	418	579	550	47
NEA or ICEC	147	9	21	21	19	19	15	18	18	7	--	148	50	98	147	140	7
NRA, APGA, or AVGA	12	1	3	2	--	--	3	--	3	--	--	12	8	4	12	11	1
NASW, APA, ANA or APTA	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	2	1	1	2	1	1
Other organizations	305	22	42	42	41	33	31	28	39	20	7	310	105	205	309	292	17

1/ See Table 1E, footnote 1.
2/ Unduplicated total of teachers reporting age, sex and race.

TABLE 4F: Monthly rate of salary, irrespective of maintenance, of teachers in residential schools, by age and grade level taught, September 1955.

Monthly rate of salary 1/ and grade level taught	Total reporting		Age									
	Number	Percent	Under 25	25 -29	30 -34	35 -39	40 -44	45 -49	50 -54	55 -59	60 -64	65 & over
ALL TEACHERS	549	100	51	88	66	51	72	60	59	59	30	13
Median salary	$270	--	$240	$249	$301	$301	$261	$288	$305	$292	$285	$261
Under $167	44	8	6	11	5	1	6	6	3	5	1	--
$167 - 208	44	8	9	8	3	5	6	6	--	2	4	1
209 - 229	53	10	5	11	9	4	13	3	4	3	--	1
230 - 249	63	11	12	14	6	2	6	7	5	3	4	4
250 - 270	76	13	7	19	3	8	12	5	9	6	5	2
271 - 291	39	7	3	4	4	3	4	5	4	8	3	1
292 - 312	60	11	4	7	9	7	3	10	8	10	2	--
313 - 333	43	8	2	5	7	6	4	5	7	4	2	1
334 - 354	27	5	2	1	4	2	6	3	2	6	1	--
355 - 374	16	3	--	3	2	1	2	1	4	2	1	--
375 - 416	53	10	1	--	8	8	5	6	10	6	6	3
417 - 458	3	1	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
459 - 499	6	1	--	3	1	1	--	--	--	1	--	--
500 - 541	4	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	2	--	--
542 and over	18	3	--	1	4	3	5	2	2	1	--	--
Nursery, kindergarten and grade school teachers	274	100	34	44	29	22	40	30	25	27	17	6
Median salary	$268	--	$240	$244	$297	$285	$258	$303	$303	$292	$271	$271
Under $167	24	9	3	8	2	1	3	3	2	1	1	--
$167 - 208	27	10	6	3	2	4	6	3	--	--	2	1
209 - 229	28	10	5	6	4	2	6	1	2	2	--	--
230 - 249	31	11	8	5	3	1	4	3	2	1	3	1
250 - 270	32	12	5	6	1	2	5	2	3	4	3	1
271 - 291	21	8	--	2	2	3	2	2	3	4	2	1
292 - 312	29	11	3	4	4	3	1	4	2	6	2	--
313 - 333	19	7	1	3	1	3	2	3	4	2	--	--
334 - 354	11	4	2	--	1	--	4	2	--	1	1	--
355 - 374	5	2	--	3	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--
375 - 416	31	11	1	--	5	2	4	5	5	4	3	2
417 - 458	1	2/	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
459 - 499	4	1	--	2	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
500 - 541	3	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2	--	--
542 and over	8	3	--	1	3	--	2	2	--	--	--	--
Secondary school teachers	275	100	17	44	37	29	32	30	34	32	13	7
Median salary	$270	--	$245	$249	$305	$320	$265	$278	$310	$297	$324	$249
Under $167	20	7	3	3	3	--	3	3	1	4	--	--
$167 - 208	17	6	3	5	1	1	--	3	--	2	2	--
209 - 229	25	9	--	5	5	2	7	2	2	1	--	1
230 - 249	32	12	4	9	3	1	2	4	3	2	1	3
250 - 270	44	16	2	13	2	6	7	3	6	2	2	1
271 - 291	18	7	3	2	2	--	2	3	1	4	1	--
292 - 312	31	11	1	3	5	4	2	6	6	4	--	--
313 - 333	24	9	1	2	6	3	2	2	3	2	2	1
334 - 354	16	6	--	1	3	2	2	1	2	5	--	--
355 - 374	11	4	--	--	2	1	1	1	3	2	1	--
375 - 416	22	8	--	--	3	6	1	1	5	2	3	1
417 - 458	2	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
459 - 499	2	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
500 - 541	1	2/	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--
542 and over	10	3	--	--	1	3	3	--	2	1	--	--

1/ Includes salaries for October rather than September if September was not a full work month. If schedule showed that salary was paid on a 9, 10 or 11 month basis, the amount reported for September was adjusted to a 12 month basis. If salary was paid for 12 months or for 8 months or less, no adjustment was made. Salary rate excludes overtime, maintenance or supplementary income.

2/ Less than 0.5 of 1 percent.

TABLE 4G: Range of salary rates 1/, irrespective of maintenance, of teachers in residential schools, by geographical region and subjects taught, September 1955.

Geographical region 2/	Nursery, kindergarten and grade school			Secondary school (academic subjects)			Subjects taught											
							Music			Physical education			Vocational training			Home economics, arts, and crafts		
	Minimum	Maximum	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Median
ALL REGIONS	$106	$595	$277	$121	$556	$303	$139	$569	$278	$192	$542	$269	$103	$542	$280	$112	$595	$261
Region I	138	310	240	260	310	278	220	300	275	200	265	233	152	330	220	200	310	220
" II	128	394	243	217	394	296	192	458	286	258	400	298	133	426	231	167	394	246
" III	162	352	269	250	352	302	246	352	260	233	250	242	175	292	238	217	317	237
" IV	145	345	223	229	343	263	139	319	225	192	321	227	150	345	293	158	254	230
" V	225	595	383	267	542	362	276	569	370	240	542	354	161	542	367	283	595	366
" VI	156	376	250	150	348	275	211	308	257	204	325	244	150	376	325	236	346	249
" VII	106	400	225	121	415	276	189	258	225	202	202	202	103	300	259	112	317	242
" VIII	250	413	310	---	---	---	250	353	250	---	---	---	128	335	232	---	---	---
" IX	226	556	391	365	556	384	350	380	365	317	317	317	329	329	329	405	405	405
" X	160	405	205	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1/ Includes salaries for October rather than September if September was not a full work month. If schedule showed that salary was paid on a 9, 10, or 11 month basis, the amount reported for September was adjusted to a 12 month basis. If salary was paid for 12 months or for 8 months or less, no adjustment was made. Salary rate excludes overtime, maintenance or supplementary income.

2/ For states included in regions, see Part I, Table 3, Footnote 1.

TABLE 4H: Number of full-time teachers in residential schools receiving full or partial maintenance for self or family, by geographical region, September 1955.

Geographical region 1/	Total reporting	Total receiving no maintenance	Total receiving some maintenance	Type of maintenance received			
				Full maintenance for self only	Full maintenance for self and family	Partial maintenance for self only	Partial maintenance for self and family
ALL TEACHERS							
Number	587	359	228	118	11	85	14
Percent	100	61	39	20	2	15	2
Region I	43	10	33	18	3	8	4
" II	95	42	53	25	2	20	6
" III	84	52	32	22	1	9	--
" IV	100	54	46	14	2	28	2
" V	94	87	7	3	--	4	--
" VI	70	39	31	22	1	6	2
" VII	47	32	15	10	2	3	--
" VIII	18	10	8	1	--	7	--
" IX	33	30	3	3	--	--	--
" X	3	3	--	--	--	--	--

1/ For states included in regions, see Part I, Table 3, footnote 1.

TABLE 41: Number of full-time teachers in residential schools receiving full or partial maintenance for self, by monthly salary rate, September 1955.

Type of maintenance received by full-time teachers	Total reporting		Monthly rate of salary 1/																	
	Number	Percent	Under $167	$167 - 208	$209 - 229	$230 - 249	$250 - 270	$271 - 291	$292 - 312	$313 - 333	$334 - 354	$355 - 374	$375 - 416	$417 - 458	$459 - 499	$500 - 541	$542 - 583	$584 - 666	$667 - 749	$750 and over
ALL TEACHERS	2/557	100.0	40	41	51	62	77	37	60	46	29	19	55	6	6	6	19	2	1	--
Total receiving no maintenance	355	63.7	13	13	24	34	43	21	42	34	26	14	55	5	6	4	18	2	1	--
Total receiving some maintenance for self only	202	36.3	27	28	27	28	34	16	18	12	3	5	--	1	--	2	1	--	--	---
Total receiving full maintenance for self only	117	21.0	20	15	18	14	16	12	10	8	1	2	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
Total receiving partial maintenance for self only	85	15.3	7	13	9	14	18	4	8	4	2	3	--	1	--	2	--	--	--	--

1/ Salary rate excludes overtime, maintenance or supplementary income.
2/ Excludes 25 persons receiving either full or partial maintenance for family as well as for self and 5 not reporting salary.

TABLE 4J: Number of hours in regular work week of teachers in residential schools by geographical region and grade level taught, September 1955.

Geographical region and grade level taught 2/	Total reporting	Scheduled weekly hours 1/													
		Median hours	Under 20	20 - 29	30	31 -34	35	36 - 39	40	41 -44	45	46 -49	50 -59	60 & over
ALL TEACHERS	673	37	27	74	85	51	75	66	194	34	14	13	24	16
Nursery, kindergarten, and grade school teachers	329	37	2	41	43	34	32	36	96	13	5	7	12	8
Region I	29	30	-	10	6	1	1	-	7	2	-	1	-	1
" II	55	36	2	12	3	5	5	9	11	3	1	-	3	1
" III	44	35	-	2	10	8	14	1	4	-	-	-	3	2
" IV	50	36	-	4	11	2	2	16	12	-	1	1	-	1
" V	46	40	-	2	4	6	-	5	26	2	1	-	-	-
" VI	36	37	-	5	4	4	5	2	10	1	1	2	1	1
" VII	21	40	-	-	1	4	-	2	12	2	-	-	-	-
" VIII	12	40	-	1	-	-	2	1	4	1	1	2	-	-
" IX	26	40	-	5	-	1	-	-	10	2	-	1	5	2
" X	10	33	-	-	4	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secondary school teachers	344	37	25	33	42	17	43	30	98	21	9	6	12	8
Region I	29	30	1	10	7	1	2	1	5	1	-	-	1	-
" II	69	36	11	7	4	6	6	6	15	6	2	2	1	3
" III	51	35	5	5	13	-	8	3	8	3	1	-	3	2
" IV	54	35	4	1	10	4	9	8	12	2	2	-	1	1
" V	50	40	-	1	3	1	7	2	26	4	1	2	3	-
" VI	40	40	-	1	4	2	4	3	19	1	1	2	2	1
" VII	25	40	-	1	-	2	4	4	8	3	2	-	-	1
" VIII	6	36	1	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
" IX	20	29	3	7	1	-	2	1	4	1	-	-	1	-
" X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Relates to October rather than September, if September was not a full work month.
2/ For states included in regions, see Part I, Table 3, footnote 1.

TABLE 5A: Visual acuity of vocational counselors, by age, sex and race, September 1955.

Visual acuity	Total reporting	Age										Sex			Race		
		Under 25	25 -29	30 -34	35 -39	40 -44	45 -49	50 -54	55 -59	60 -64	65 & over	Total reporting	Male	Female	Total reporting	White	Non white
TOTAL	180	--	26	37	31	25	23	21	9	6	2	181	155	26	181	181	--
Sighted	100	--	15	22	14	9	13	13	8	5	1	100	81	19	100	100	--
Visually impaired																	
Number	80	--	11	15	17	16	10	8	1	1	1	81	74	7	81	81	--
Percent	100	--	14	19	21	20	13	10	1	1	1	100	91	9	100	100	--
Totally blind	34	--	6	4	8	6	5	3	1	1	--	35	33	2	35	35	--
Partially sighted but legally blind (20/200 vision or less	37	--	4	10	5	9	5	3	--	--	1	37	33	4	37	37	--
Visually handicapped (20/70 - 20/200)	9	--	1	1	4	1	--	2	--	--	--	9	8	1	9	9	--
Service-connected visual impairment	5	--	--	2	--	2	--	1	--	--	--	5	5	--	5	5	--

TABLE 5B: Highest educational attainment of vocational counselors, by visual acuity and age at onset of visual impairment, September 1955.

Visual acuity and age at onset of visual impairment	Total reporting	Highest educational attainment									
		No high school	1-3 yrs. high school	4 yrs. high school	2 yrs. or less of college	3 & 4 yrs. of college (no degree)	Bachelor's degree	Some graduate work (no degree)	Master's degree	Specialized degree or certificate n.e.c.	Ph. D.
Visual acuity											
TOTAL											
Number	180	1	2	13	9	8	60	31	48	8	--
Percent	100	1	1	7	5	4	34	17	27	4	--
Sighted	99	1	1	1	4	6	31	21	28	6	--
Visually impaired											
Number	81	--	1	12	5	2	29	10	20	2	--
Percent	100	--	1	15	6	2	37	12	25	2	--
Totally blind	35	--	1	3	2	--	12	7	9	1	--
Partially sighted but legally blind (20/200 vision or less)	37	--	--	8	2	2	15	3	6	1	--
Visually handicapped (20/70-20/200)	9	--	--	1	1	--	2	--	5	--	--
Service-connected visual impairment	5	--	--	1	--	--	4	--	--	--	--
Age at onset of visual impairment											
TOTAL	73	--	1	11	4	2	27	8	18	2	--
Under 1 year	29	--	--	5	1	--	13	3	5	2	--
1 to 5 years	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2	--	--
6 to 17 years	15	--	1	2	--	--	6	2	4	--	--
18 to 29 years	21	--	--	3	2	2	6	2	6	--	--
30 to 39 years	4	--	--	--	1	--	2	--	1	--	--
40 to 49 years	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
50 to 59 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
60 years and over	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE 5C: Highest educational attainment of vocational counselors, by age, sex and race, September 1955.

Highest educational attainment	Total reporting	Age										Sex			Race		
		Under 25	25 -29	30 -34	35 -39	40 -44	45 -49	50 -54	55 -59	60 -64	65 & over	Total reporting	Male	Female	Total reporting	White	Non white
TOTAL	180	--	26	37	31	25	23	21	9	6	2	180	154	26	180	180	--
No high school	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	--	1	1	--
One to three years high school	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	2	1	1	2	2	--
Four years high school	13	--	--	2	1	4	3	2	--	--	1	13	12	1	13	13	--
Two years or less of college	9	--	--	--	--	1	2	4	1	1	--	9	6	3	9	9	--
Three and four years of college (no degree)	8	--	1	1	1	1	1	1	--	2	--	8	6	2	8	8	--
Bachelor's degree	60	--	12	15	14	10	3	3	2	1	--	60	55	5	60	60	--
Some graduate work (no degree)	31	--	8	4	4	4	5	4	1	1	--	31	23	8	31	31	--
Master's degree	48	--	4	14	11	5	5	5	4	--	--	48	46	2	48	48	--
Specialized degree or certificate, n.e.c.	8	--	1	1	--	--	4	1	--	1	--	8	4	4	8	8	--
Ph. D.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE 5D: Highest educational attainment of vocational counselors, by geographical region, September 1955.

Highest educational attainment	Total reporting	Geographical region 1/									
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
TOTAL	180	14	41	15	36	24	16	16	4	13	1
No high school	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
One to three years high school	2	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
Four years high school	13	3	4	--	1	3	1	--	1	--	--
Two years or less of college	9	--	2	--	--	5	2	--	--	--	--
Three and four years of college (no degree)	8	--	2	1	1	1	1	--	--	2	--
Bachelor's degree	60	4	11	9	15	6	2	7	2	4	--
Some graduate work (no degree)	31	3	4	5	5	1	4	5	--	4	--
Master's degree	48	3	14	--	13	7	4	4	1	1	1
Specialized degree or certificate, n.e.c.	8	1	3	--	1	--	2	--	--	1	--
Ph. D.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

1/ For states included in regions, see Part I, Table 3, footnote 1.

422772 O - 57 - 10

TABLE 5E: Professional affiliations of vocational counselors, by age, sex and race, September 1955.

Professional affiliations 1/	Total reporting	Age										Sex			Race		
		Under 25	25 -29	30 -34	35 -39	40 -44	45 -49	50 -54	55 -59	60 -64	65 & over	Total reporting	Male	Female	Total reporting	White	Non white
TOTAL	2/ 180	--	26	37	31	25	23	21	9	6	2	2/ 181	155	26	2/ 181	181	--
AAWB, AAIB, Home teachers organizations	69	--	11	12	14	11	7	8	1	4	1	69	57	12	69	69	--
NEA or ICEC	6	--	--	1	1	1	--	--	2	1	--	6	5	1	6	6	--
NRA, APGA, or AVGA	122	--	20	25	20	15	18	15	3	4	2	122	106	16	122	122	--
NASW, APA, ANA or APTA	16	--	3	1	4	4	3	--	1	--	--	16	12	4	16	16	--
Other organizations	70	--	8	9	14	8	12	12	4	3	--	70	59	11	70	70	--

1/ See table 1E, footnote 1.
2/ Unduplicated total of vocational counselors reporting age, sex and race.

TABLE 6A: Visual acuity of social workers and supervisors, by age, sex and race, September 1955.

Visual acuity	Total reporting	Age										Sex			Race		
		Under 25	25 -29	30 -34	35 -39	40 -44	45 -49	50 -54	55 -59	60 -64	65 & over	Total reporting	Male	Female	Total reporting	White	Non white
TOTAL																	
Number	258	12	36	39	31	38	41	20	18	15	8	259	55	204	256	237	19
Percent	100	5	14	15	12	15	15	8	7	6	3	100	21	79	100	93	7
Sighted	183	9	27	20	14	26	35	16	15	13	8	184	30	154	181	166	15
Visually impaired																	
Number	75	3	9	19	17	12	6	4	3	2	--	75	25	50	75	71	4
Percent	100	4	12	25	23	16	8	5	4	3	--	100	33	67	100	95	5
Totally blind	38	1	4	9	8	7	3	3	1	2	--	38	12	26	38	36	2
Partially sighted but legally blind (20/200 vision or less)	25	1	2	7	8	2	3	1	1	--	--	25	9	16	25	24	1
Visually handicapped (20/70 - 20/200)	12	1	3	3	1	3	--	--	1	--	--	12	4	8	12	11	1

TABLE 6B: Highest educational attainment of social case workers and supervisors, by visual acuity and age at onset of visual impairment, September 1955.

Visual acuity and age at onset of visual impairment	Total reporting	Highest educational attainment					
		2 years or less of college	3 and 4 years of college (no degree)	Bachelor's degree	Some graduate work (no degree)	Master's degree	Specialized degree or certificate, n.e.c.
Visual acuity							
TOTAL							
Number	1/ 254	11	17	64	73	75	14
Percent	100	4	7	25	29	30	5
Sighted	179	8	16	45	38	59	13
Visually impaired							
Number	75	3	1	19	35	16	1
Percent	100	4	1	25	48	21	1
Totally blind	38	2	1	9	19	7	--
Partially sighted but legally blind (20/200 vision or less)	25	1	--	7	11	6	--
Visually handicapped (20/70 - 20/200)	12	--	--	3	5	3	1
Age at onset of visual impairment							
TOTAL	65	3	1	18	28	14	1
Under 1 year	29	2	1	3	15	7	1
1 to 5 years	5	--	--	2	3	--	--
6 to 17 years	17	--	--	5	8	4	--
18 to 29 years	13	1	--	7	2	3	--
30 to 39 years	1	--	--	1	--	--	--
40 to 49 years	---	--	--	--	--	--	--
50 to 59 years	---	--	--	--	--	--	--
60 years and over	---	--	--	--	--	--	--

1/ Excludes data for five persons to avoid identification of individuals.

TABLE 6C: Highest educational attainment of social case workers and supervisors, by age, sex and race, September 1955.

Highest educational attainment	Total reporting	Age										Sex			Race		
		Under 25	25 -29	30 -34	35 -39	40 -44	45 -49	50 -54	55 -59	60 -64	65 & over	Total reporting	Male	Female	Total reporting	White	Non white
TOTAL	1/ 253	12	36	38	31	38	40	20	17	14	7	1/ 254	55	199	1/ 251	232	19
Two years or less of college	11	--	--	1	--	--	--	3	5	1	1	11	2	9	11	10	1
Three and four years of college (no degree)	17	--	2	1	2	--	2	2	2	4	2	17	1	16	17	15	2
Bachelor's degree	64	5	14	9	3	12	10	5	--	4	2	64	19	45	64	58	6
Some graduate work (no degree)	72	4	10	14	13	9	12	4	3	1	2	73	11	62	70	69	1
Master's degree	75	3	9	13	11	14	15	4	5	1	--	75	21	54	75	67	8
Specialized degree or certificate, n.e.c.	14	--	1	--	2	3	1	2	2	3	--	14	1	13	14	13	1

1/ Excludes data for five persons to avoid identification of individuals.

TABLE 6D: Highest educational attainment of social case workers and supervisors, by geographical region, September 1955.

Highest educational attainment	Total reporting		Geographical region 1/									
	Number	Percent	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
TOTAL	2/ 254	100	28	76	50	9	22	5	12	2	43	7
Two years or less of college	11	4	3	3	--	--	1	--	--	--	4	--
Three and four years of college (no degree)	17	7	2	4	3	--	2	--	--	--	6	--
Bachelor's degree	64	25	9	16	9	3	3	1	3	1	15	4
Some graduate work (no degree)	73	29	5	15	32	2	3	1	4	1	9	1
Master's degree	75	30	7	30	6	3	12	2	5	--	8	2
Specialized degree or certificate, n.e.c.	14	5	2	8	--	1	1	1	--	--	1	--

1/ For states included in regions, see Part I, Table 3, footnote 1.
2/ Excludes data for five persons to avoid identification of individuals.

TABLE 6E: Professional affiliations of social case workers and supervisors, by age, sex and race, September 1955.

Professional affiliations 1/	Total reporting	Age										Sex			Race		
		Under 25	25 -29	30 -34	35 -39	40 -44	45 -49	50 -54	55 -59	60 -64	65 & over	Total reporting	Male	Female	Total reporting	White	Non white
TOTAL	258	12	36	39	31	38	41	20	18	15	8	2/ 259	55	204	256	237	19
AAWB, AAIB, Home teacher organizations	90	2	8	15	12	18	14	11	3	6	1	90	21	69	89	86	3
NEA or ICEC	11	--	2	--	1	3	3	--	1	1	--	11	3	8	11	11	--
NRA, APGA or AVGA	20	--	2	3	1	5	3	2	1	2	1	20	4	16	20	19	1
NASW, APA, ANA or APTA	70	1	5	9	9	12	17	7	5	4	1	70	18	52	70	68	2
Other organizations	96	2	8	9	9	18	17	10	9	9	5	97	19	78	95	89	6

1/ See Table 1E, footnote 1.
2/ Unduplicated total of social case workers and supervisors reporting age, sex and race.
Out of the total of 259 social case workers, 177 actually belonged to one or more organizations. Of these 177, 140 are women. Of the 176 reporting age, 21 were under 30, 46 were 50 or over, and 109 were between 30 and 50. Sixty-seven percent of the men and 69 percent of the women indicated membership in one or more organizations.

TABLE 6F: Monthly rate of salary, irrespective of maintenance, of social case workers and supervisors, by age, and by number of years in present position, September 1955.

Number of years in present position and age	Total reporting	Median monthly salary	Monthly rate of salary 1/														
			Under $167	$167 -208	$209 -229	$230 -249	$250 -270	$271 -291	$292 -312	$313 -333	$334 -354	$355 -374	$375 -416	$417 -458	$459 -499	$500 -541	$542 & over
All social case workers and supervisors																	
Number	2/ 253	$336	7	7	7	10	18	16	42	17	27	30	31	20	5	9	7
Percent	100	--	3	3	3	4	7	6	16	7	11	11	12	8	2	4	3
Years in present position																	
Less than two years																	
Number	88	$313	3	4	4	6	7	8	12	8	10	6	8	7	1	3	1
Percent	100	--	3	5	5	7	8	9	14	9	11	7	9	8	1	3	1
Under 25 years	11	299	-	-	1	2	2	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 29 years	24	297	-	-	2	3	2	4	4	4	3	1	-	1	-	-	-
30 - 34 years	15	309	-	2	1	-	1	-	4	1	-	3	1	2	-	-	-
35 - 39 years	10	334	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	2	-	3	-	-	-	-
40 - 44 years	9	287	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
45 - 49 years	15	389	2	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	2	2	1	3	-
50 - 54 years	2	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
55 - 59 years	2	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
60 - 64 years	--	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 years and over	--	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Two and less than five years																	
Number	55	$341	2	1	1	3	6	2	7	4	6	8	6	3	1	3	2
Percent	100	--	4	2	2	5	11	4	13	7	11	14	11	5	2	5	4
Under 25 years	1	--	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 29 years	9	263	-	1	-	1	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 - 34 years	14	342	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	2	2	3	2	1	-	-	-
35 - 39 years	6	342	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-
40 - 44 years	8	363	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	1	1
45 - 49 years	8	334	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-
50 - 54 years	3	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1
55 - 59 years	--	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60 - 64 years	4	391	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-
65 years and over	2	--	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Five years and over																	
Number	110	$352	2	2	2	1	5	6	23	5	11	16	17	10	3	3	4
Percent	100	--	2	2	2	1	5	5	20	5	10	14	15	9	3	3	4
Under 25 years	--	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 29 years	2	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
30 - 34 years	9	285	1	1	-	-	1	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 39 years	15	307	-	-	-	-	1	2	7	2	-	-	1	1	-	1	-
40 - 44 years	20	334	1	1	-	-	1	1	5	1	1	4	1	3	1	-	-
45 - 49 years	18	367	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	1	4	4	1	2	-	1
50 - 54 years	13	368	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	2	2	3	2	-	1	-
55 - 59 years	16	361	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	2	3	2	3	-	1	-
60 - 64 years	11	368	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	2
65 years and over	6	375	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	1

1/ Salary rate excludes overtime, maintenance or supplementary income.
2/ Excludes data for five persons to avoid identification of individuals.

TABLE 6G: Monthly rate of salary, irrespective of maintenance, of social case workers and supervisors, by highest educational attainment, September 1955.

Monthly rate of salary 1/	Total reporting	Highest educational attainment					
		2 years or less of college	3 and 4 years of college (no degree)	Bachelor's degree	Some graduate work (no degree)	Master's degree	Specialized degree or certificate n.e.c.
TOTAL	2/ 248	11	16	62	71	74	14
Median salary	$336	$365	$349	$325	$306	$361	$334
Under $167	7	--	--	2	1	4	--
$167 - 208	7	--	--	4	2	1	--
209 - 229	6	1	1	2	2	--	--
230 - 249	10	--	1	2	4	2	1
250 - 270	18	--	--	4	8	4	2
271 - 291	16	--	--	4	8	3	1
292 - 312	42	1	3	10	17	9	2
313 - 333	17	1	1	4	4	6	1
334 - 354	27	1	3	7	6	6	4
355 - 374	30	3	3	9	6	8	1
375 - 416	28	2	4	9	4	7	2
417 - 458	20	2	--	3	7	8	--
459 - 499	5	--	--	--	1	4	--
500 - 541	9	--	--	--	1	8	--
542 and over	6	--	--	2	--	4	--

1/ Salary rate excludes overtime, maintenance or supplementary income.
2/ Excludes data for five persons to avoid identification of individuals.

TABLE 6H: Monthly rate of salary, irrespective of maintenance of social case workers and supervisors, by geographical region, September 1955.

Monthly rate of salary 1/	Total reporting		Geographical region 2/									
	Number	Percent	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
TOTAL	253	100	28	76	49	9	20	5	12	2	45	7
Median salary	$336	---	$339	$338	$299	$362	$340	--	$334	--	$368	$240
Under $167	7	3	1	4	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--
$167 - 208	7	3	--	--	1	1	--	--	4	--	--	1
209 - 229	7	3	3	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
230 - 249	10	4	--	1	4	1	1	--	--	--	--	3
250 - 270	18	7	1	7	6	1	1	1	--	1	--	--
271 - 291	16	6	--	5	7	--	2	1	--	--	--	1
292 - 312	42	16	5	11	18	1	3	--	--	--	4	--
313 - 333	17	7	3	6	--	--	1	--	1	1	4	1
334 - 354	27	11	4	13	--	--	3	--	2	--	5	--
355 - 374	30	11	3	6	1	2	2	--	1	--	15	--
375 - 416	31	12	6	8	7	1	1	1	1	--	6	--
417 - 458	20	8	2	5	2	2	4	2	--	--	3	--
459 - 499	5	2	--	1	2	--	--	--	1	--	1	--
500 - 541	9	4	--	2	--	--	1	--	1	--	5	--
542 and over	7	3	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--

1/ Salary rate excludes overtime, maintenance or supplementary income.
2/ For states included in regions, see Part I, Table 3, footnote 1.

TABLE 7: Professional affiliation of staff members in other selected occupations, by sex and race, September 1955.

Professional affiliation 1/	Total reporting	Occupation				Sex			Race		
		Placement workers	Orientors	Braille and typing teachers	Vending stand supervisors	Total reporting	Male	Female	Total reporting	White	Non white
TOTAL	2/ 156	28	46	59	23	2/ 156	86	70	2/ 156	146	10
AAWB, AAIB, Home teacher organizations	63	13	8	30	12	63	32	31	63	61	2
NEA or ICEC	17	--	2	15	--	17	1	16	17	17	--
NRA, APGA, or AVGA	35	19	4	3	9	35	31	4	35	34	1
NASW, APA, ANA, or APTA	1	1	--	--	--	1	1	--	1	1	--
Other organizations	62	11	19	25	7	62	33	29	62	57	5

1/ See Table 1E, footnote 1.
2/ Unduplicated total in specified occupations reporting professional affiliation, sex and race.

TECHNICAL NOTES

NOTE I

METHOD OF ESTIMATING PAID PROFESSIONAL, ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL EMPLOYMENT IN WORK WITH THE BLIND IN NON-RESPONDING AGENCIES

A. Paid Professional, Administrative and Technical Employment

In order to estimate the total universe of paid professional, administrative and technical employees in work with the blind, it was necessary to estimate the number of such paid employees in those agencies that did not cooperate in the survey. An estimate was made for each such agency individually. For most agencies data were available from at least one of the following sources:

(1) Returns from a preliminary postcard inquiry to all agencies, which the American Foundation for the Blind made in August 1955 in an effort to obtain an employment estimate of professional, administrative and technical employees in each agency. Postcard replies containing this information were returned by a number of agencies that did not subsequently return a completed schedule.

(2) In some instances, data were obtained either from the Foundation's Directory of Activities for the Blind in the United States, 1954 or from a special listing of agencies and their estimated professional, administrative and technical employment supplied by the Foundation.

Where no information on professional, administrative and technical employees was obtainable from such sources, estimates were made, based on the average number of professional, administrative and technical employees in reporting agencies of similar overall size and scope of activities. A classification of activities was obtained from the Directory or was implicit in the type of agency, e.g., library, camp or boarding home. These cases, however, were few.

B. Total Paid Employment in Work With the Blind

For the purpose of distributing the universe by size of agency, an approximation of the total paid employment in work with the blind was also needed for each agency that did not return a questionnaire. For many of the agencies these data were obtainable from the Directory.

For the remaining agencies, estimates were based on the ratio of professional, administrative and technical employees to total employees in work for the blind, as reported by other agencies of a similar type. In some cases, where the professional, administrative and technical figure was also an estimate, the resulting figure on total employment is less exact, but since the principal objective was to be able to estimate the probable size group to which an agency belonged, the approximation by this method was considered to be sufficiently reliable to use as a basis for assignment of a size group code.

NOTE II

ESTIMATES OF NUMBER OF VISUALLY HANDICAPPED PERSONS SERVED BY ALL AGENCIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE SURVEY

Two methods of estimating were used, one more refined than the other. Both have a common base, however. This base consists of the 80 agencies (52 private and 28 public) that did not participate in the survey at all, plus the 15 cooperating agencies (8 public and 7 private) that did not reply to the question on numbers served (Schedule FB-1, question III-A). As mentioned in the text, data for 36 additional agencies, mainly libraries and publishing houses, whose figures on numbers served were not comparable with data from other types of agencies, are not included in the overall estimates described here.

First Method

The first and simpler estimate is constructed as follows:

(a) Divide the reported number of persons served--52,490--by the 267 responding agencies (Table 6) to get an overall average of 196 persons served per agency. Multiply this figure by 80 (the number of non-responding agencies). This gives a total of 15,680.

(b) Estimate the numbers served by the 15 cooperating agencies that did not answer the question. This can be done with reasonable accuracy because the total number of their employees in work for the blind was reported by them. The eight public agencies reported 132 such employees and the seven private agencies reported 199.

To estimate the number of persons served by these employees, one further step is needed. This involves the calculation of the average number of persons served per paid employee in work for the blind in the 267 agencies which reported total numbers served. The total paid employment in work for the blind in these public agencies was 4,610 and in these private agencies was 1,901. Dividing the 17,933 persons served by private agencies (Table 6) by 1,901 gives a ratio of nine persons served by each paid employee in private agencies. Dividing the 34,557 persons served by public agencies (Table 6) by 4,610 gives a ratio of 7.5 persons served by each paid employee in public agencies.

If we then multiply the 132 employees in the eight public agencies by 7.5 we get a total of 990 persons served; and if we multiply the 199 employees in the seven private agencies by 9 we get 1,791 persons served. The total of the two is 2,781 persons estimated to be served by the 15 cooperating agencies that did not provide definite figures on this point.

(c) Final step: Add 15,680 estimated to be served by 80 non-respondent agencies to 2,781, estimated served by 15 agencies described in (b) and 52,490 reported served by 267 agencies replying to the question for a grand total of 70,951 or about 71,000 persons.

Second Method

This figure is probably high, however, because four-fifths of the 80 non-cooperating agencies are known to be among the smaller agencies, and the smaller agencies should probably not be assumed to be serving as many persons as the average of 196 served by cooperating agencies of all sizes. To refine this estimate of 71,000, therefore, a second estimating method was used. This differs basically from the first by attempting to approximate the total number of paid employees in work for the blind for each of the non-respondent 80 agencies and then applying the appropriate ratios as described in (b) above.

(a) Reference to Technical Note I-A will indicate that an estimate of the number of professional, administrative and technical employees was made for each of the 80 agencies on the basis of certain types of data. This estimate totaled 600 persons, 228 in 52 private and 372 in 28 public agencies. Technical Note I-B points out that total employment for these agencies was estimated on the basis of the ratio of professional, administrative and technical employees to total paid employees in work for the blind as presented for public and private agencies in Table 12. For private agencies this was 42 percent and for public agencies 59 percent. Applying these ratios we get a total of 543 paid employees in work for the blind in the 52 private agencies and 630 in the 28 public agencies, or a grand total of 1,173 paid employees in the 80 non-respondent agencies.

(b) The next step is similar to that in item (b) of the first method. Apply the appropriate ratios of paid employees to persons served for public and private agencies, i.e., multiply the 543 employees in the 52 private agencies by 9 for a total of 4,887, and multiply the 630 employees in the 28 public agencies by 7.5 for a total of 4,725. Taken together, we get a grand total of persons served by the 80 non-respondent agencies of 9,612.

(c) Add to this figure the total of 2,781 served by the 15 cooperating agencies (see last paragraph under item (b) of the first method) for a total of 12,393 persons served by the 95 agencies by whom no data on persons served was directly reported.

(d) Final step: Add this 12,393 to the 52,490 reported by the 267 agencies answering this question for a total of 64,883 or, in round numbers, 65,000.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1957 O - 422772